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Prof EM Shepard 1904

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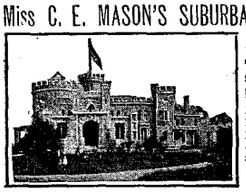

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Subscribers and exchanges are requested to notice that our offices have been removed to Nos. 44-60 East 23d St., New York City.

LITERARY DIGEST INDEXES.

The index of Vol. XXVIII. of THE LITERARY DIGEST will be ready about July 15, and will be mailed free to subscribers who have previously made application. Other subscribers who wish to be supplied regularly with future indexes will please send request accordingly.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

HOW THE REPUBLICAN SUFFRAGE-PLANK IS RECEIVED BY THE SOUTH.

THE Southern journals are divided in opinion concerning the threat in the Republican platform to reduce Southern representation in Congress and the Electoral College to correspond with the reduction of the Southern vote, due to negro disfranchisement. Some regard the threat as malicious; some think it merely hypocritical. Here is the troublesome plank:

"We favor such Congressional action as shall determine whether by special discriminations the elective franchise in any State has been unconstitutionally limited, and, if such is the case, we demand that representation in Congress and in the Electoral College shall be proportionally reduced as directed by the Constitution of the United States."

The second section of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, upon which this plank is based, provides as follows:

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male members of such State, being of twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

The Washington *Post* (Ind.), the Macon *Telegraph* (Dem.), and the Savannah *News* (Dem.) think the threat is not meant seriously. "It is merely an appeal for the negro vote in close Northern States—simply that and nothing more," says *The Post;* and *The Telegraph* agrees that "the Republicans will not execute their threat." "When the election is over," adds the latter paper, "if they retain control of the Government, they will continue to let the Southern negro shift for himself, because they will want to hold a grip on Southern trade, and they will be afraid to attempt to humiliate the South."

Others, however, see the hand of President Roosevelt in the matter, and infer from his record that this is no idle threat. During his first term, President Roosevelt has felt more or less bound by his pledge to continue the McKinley policies, but "from that pledge his election as President, if he is elected, will free him," reasons the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.), "and it is natural to expect that a man of his temperament and views will join the Crumpackerites in their attack on the Southern representation." The South should "use every effort to defeat this plot against them," adds the same paper, for—

"With the South reduced one-third in electoral votes, there would be little difficulty in electing a Republican President for the next twenty years to come. It would take a political tidal-wave to restore the Democrats to office; and in the twenty years of Republican ascendancy they would probably be able to so fortify themselves in power that it would be impossible ever to oust them. An attack on the South from the standpoint of Crumpacker would give the Republicans not only the Electoral College and the Presidency, but the lower house of Congress as well."

This plank "shows that the Republican party is still the enemy of the Southern people," thinks the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.); and the Baltimore *Sun* (Dem.) agrees that "it looks like a determination to wage war upon the South." Well, exclaims the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.), "better that the South should go without any representation whatever in Congress, or any participation whatever in the affairs of the national Government than that the negro should be permitted to prevail in this part of the country!" And the Montgomery *Advertiser* (Dem.) says similarly:

"Rather than be subjected to the control or the dominant influence, even, of the negro, these Southern States could well afford to surrender not only a part, but all representation in Congress and the Electoral College. By a supreme necessity we must govern our own lives when it comes to the negro. We can not and will not tolerate any effort to resubject us to him. If this is treason, then the most that can be made of it must be made of it.

"Nevertheless, the South will appeal to its brethren of the North not to go one step in the direction these real Republican revolutionists have pointed out. There is absolutely no way whatever to determine how many men, white and black, are disfranchised by our laws, how many of those qualified voluntarily remain away from the polls. And yet on the flimsy, sandy foundation of knowing precisely the number of male adults who are restrained by law from voting in Alabama, it is proposed to penalize the State by cutting down its proportion of representation in choosing a President and in enacting laws. We have no fear that this will ever be done. It shows, tho, that we have before us in the Republican

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party, as we have always had, a determined enemy of the South and its institutions."

The Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.) would make this the paramount issue of the campaign. It says:

"If the President is honest and sincere, and is actuated by a sole desire to elevate the negro, then he is to be feared and pitied for his erring judgment, which has led him to disturb the peace of a nation and revive sectional discontent, distrust, and hatred. If he is using the negro as a political asset, he is too unscrupulous to be again entrusted with the Presidency. . . . . .

"The time has come to call a halt. If the Democratic party, whose only assured strength lies in the South, does not take up this challenge, it will be recreant to its duty. It owes that much to us. The delegates who will assemble at St. Louis could well afford to make this the paramount issue. If Roosevelt is re-elected, his course is thereby indorsed, and a servile Congress will speedily do his bidding. We shudder to think what will be the result. The South will not tamely submit to coercion and the loss of its representation in Congress. The Democracy throughout the republic will not submit to such a thing. The white men of the nation will not submit to it.

"Down South it has been the wont of many to designate the Republican party as the 'nigger' party. There was a good deal of contempt in the term, but now what was a suggestion has become a fact. The Republicans have affirmed their intention to negrocratize the South, and it is white man against black man. When the issue is squarely drawn, there can be but one result. The white man never has submitted to the dominion of an inferior race, and he never will. Self-preservation will draw them together, and North and South the whites will be united to prevent this republic from being converted into another Santo Domingo."

GOV. ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE,

Around whom the Wisconsin battle is raging. "His worst enemies," says Albert Shaw in *The Review of Reviews*, "will not deny that he has courage of a high order; the tenacity of a bulldog; an almost fanatical belief in himself and in the value to the State of his principles and projects; superb gifts as a manager and organizer; a talent for political strategy unequaled by any of his opponents, and the sheer force of a man of destiny who throws prudence to the winds, burns bridges behind him, and stakes everything without regret or misgiving."

THE WISCONSIN SPLIT AND THE RESULT.

THE Wisconsin Republican fight has grown so bitter that many of the Republican papers express fears of Republican defeat, while the Democratic papers feel certain of it. Robert M. La Follette, twice governor of Wisconsin and candidate for a third term, leads one of the factions, and Senators Spooner and Quarles, Congressman Babcock, and other old-line leaders head the other faction. Both sides have made earnest efforts to get President Roosevelt to interfere, but he has declined to do so, and an agreement is thought improbable. Against La Follette are arraigned all the great railway and corporation interests of the State, and most of the "machine" politicians, as well as the Senators and Congressmen. The state papers, with few exceptions, have also left him. In spite of this opposition, the governor seems to have a powerful personal organization behind him. The national convention, by seating a Spooner delegation, gave that faction the stamp of party approval.

Governor La Follette does not intend giving up the fight by any means. He said in an interview recently:

"The action of the national committee in Chicago has made the Wisconsin fight a national issue. Sooner or later other States will fall in line with Wisconsin, and there will be a new alinement in national politics. The States of the Northwest will take up this fight. We will join hands to rid the Republican party of corporation control and again make it the party that it was in the days of Lincoln. The action in defeating the regularly chosen delegates from Wisconsin will act only as a stimulant for our work this fall. We are for Roosevelt, and we fight the men and the forces that would have defeated him in Chicago had they dared. We will elect our Roosevelt electors, notwithstanding the opposition and indifference of the Stalwarts."

The La Follette Republicans demand, in their platform, the direct primary, the *ad valorem* taxation of railroads, an inheritance tax, and a constitutional amendment allowing the enactment of a graduated income tax; they oppose the practise of giving railroad passes to public officials, and would confer power upon the Railroad Commission "to fix and enforce reasonable transportation charges, so far as the same may be subject to state control." The "Stalwarts" indicate that they are opposed to La Follette on all these points.

The Plymouth (Wis.) *Review* (for La Follette) declares that the "act of displacing the regularly elected representatives of the Republicans of Wisconsin to the national convention by a quartet of corporation tools . . . does not make anything the committee can do binding upon the conscience of honest men." And the Milwaukee *Free Press*, leading organ of La Follette, says:

"We do not believe that the bolters represent twenty-five per cent. of the Republican voters of the State. Probably that estimate is too high. If the thirty thousand railroad voters of the State had not been coerced into voting for Baensch delegates in the caucuses, the majority in the state convention for La Follette would have been overwhelming. If delegates to county conventions after they were elected had not been bought, or persuaded to give proxies, or to stay away from conventions, the majority for La Follette in the state convention would have been much larger than it was. But, in spite of all these things, there was a majority for La Follette in the convention, and if anarchy is not to be substituted for popular government, the Republicans of the State will insist that that majority must and shall prevail.

"If Mr. Spooner and Mr. Babcock, as it appears, desire to turn the electoral vote of the State over to the Democrats, they may possibly be able to do this; but no matter what they do, they can not prevent the election in November of the state ticket which was regularly nominated at Madison and which stands for principles, regardless of candidates, which are as sure to prevail as that popular government, rather than government by corporations and federal office-holders, is sure to prevail in this State and in this country. Otherwise popular government must give way to an odious despotism, which never will and never can exist in the United States."

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* (Stalwart) remarks that "the mad desire of the Madison coterie to give La Follette a third term as governor is a violation of precedent, usage, and equity. In spite of all their efforts, the facts are against the La Follette faction." The Oshkosh (Wis.) *Northwestern* thinks that the Republicans will carry the State in spite of the factions. It remarks: "Popular sentiment in Wisconsin is not in favor of Democratic success, and even tho La Follette and his followers may decide to break away from the Republican party and run an independent state ticket of their own it will not help the Democrats to win. There will still be enough honest, conscientious members of the Republican party who will show their loyalty to the party that has always proved true to the confidence they have placed in its leaders." The Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Stalwart) believes that the decision of the national convention "is the beginning of the end of La Follette's rule in Wisconsin. The La Follette administration will pass into history with its scandals, incompetency, dishonesty, official greed, and Cæsarism." The same paper says in another editorial:

"The position of Governor La Follette and those who continue

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to support him is one of direct opposition to and defiance of the authority of the national convention of the Republican party. He defied the convention when he asserted that he would not be given a fair hearing by that body. His determination to run as a candidate for governor in the face of the decision . . . is a defiance of the highest party tribunal. La Follette and his political organization are outside and independent of the Republican party, and they will receive no recognition from the new national committee. They are bolters.

"Thousands of Republicans have followed Governor La Follette in the past because he was, up to the time he bolted the national convention, a Republican in regular standing, recognized as such by the national committee and the press of the country. By his own acts he has forfeited his position in the party, and no man who considers principles above men, who believes the State and nation will be better governed by Republicans than by Democrats, can afford to follow him another step."

COMMERCIAL JOURNALS ON THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

AN air of mild optimism pervades the comment of the financial and commercial papers on the business situation. The present dragging condition of trade can not outlast the Presidential campaign, even if it endures that long, thinks *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* (New York), an authority of the first rank; and *The Iron Age* (New York), another high authority, reports that whereas the general feeling of business men six months ago was tinged with pessimism and doubt, "now an approach to confidence is distinctly visible," and "the outlook is undoubtedly much more favorable than it was six months since, and very much more so than at this time last year." "Good crop prospects make for hope of a much more satisfactory half-year than has just closed," says *Bradstreet's;* and *Dun's Review* observes that "there is much encouragement in the evidences of returning confidence, and statistics for the past six months indicate that there is no little reason for anticipating better things in the last half of the year." *The American Wool and Cotton Reporter* (Boston) similarly finds a general impression abroad that "altho a quiet summer may naturally be looked for, there is to be a substantial improvement in trade in the fall." The same paper adds:

"The situation is being helped also by the increasing belief that general business is not to be disturbed by political developments, in view of the character of the Republican national platform and the assurance, which is almost equivalent to a certainty, with many leading financial and commercial interests, that the chief executive of the nation is to be his own successor."

The Presidential campaign often has an evil effect upon business, but the New York *Financial Age* looks for little damage from that source this year. It says:

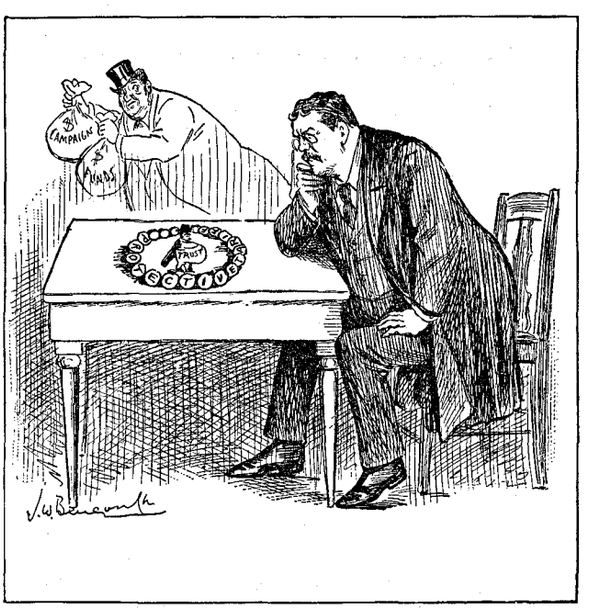
"If there were really any danger of an immediate and radical change in the tariff it would doubtless have a depressing effect upon business generally during the next four months; merchants and manufacturers would be inclined to dispose of their present stocks at a sacrifice, and would hesitate to buy and to manufacture under the present schedules. But we do not think that there is a likelihood of a radical tariff revision sufficient to cause an unsettlement of existing conditions. Complete control by the Democracy, not only of the executive, but also the legislative branch of the Government, would be but the initial step toward revising the schedules. After that had been assured it is safe to state that a large majority of the Democratic Senators and Congressmen, no matter how ardent may be their belief in the principle of a tariff for revenue only, would insist on the maintenance of a semblance of protection for their local industries. This was strikingly shown by their attitude toward the Wilson bill, and with the recent industrial development in the South, it is not unreasonable to assume that this attitude will be maintained.

"It must not be taken for granted, however, that the possibility of a tariff revision, no matter how remote, will be without influence upon sentiment. The consequences of a change are so far-reaching that they are bound to cause business to pause until the question is decided one way or the other. This sentimental influence is one of uncertainty rather than fear, but it is, nevertheless, entitled to consideration by those who would weigh the consequences of the campaign.

"As we have intimated in the preceding paragraphs, the issues of the campaign will not be such as to paralyze the financial community as in 1896 and 1900. They will be purely economic, and as such their influence will be toward slowing down rather than stopping the wheels of commerce. It is our belief that hopes of increased activity in commercial and industrial circles, or in the stock market, will not be realized until after election. We base the opinion not alone on the facts that have been herein set forth, but likewise on the teachings of precedent. The latter point to a restful summer and a quiet fall, which, when the ballots have been cast, may—yea, should, be followed by a busy winter."

But while the North and East are watching and waiting for prosperity, the South and West are experiencing and enjoying

WHEN CORTELYOU COMES TO WALL STREET.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald.*



ROOSEVELT'S PUZZLE.
PROBLEM—To get at the Trust without disturbing the Tariff.
—Bengough in the Chicago *Public.*

GETTING AT THE TRUSTS.

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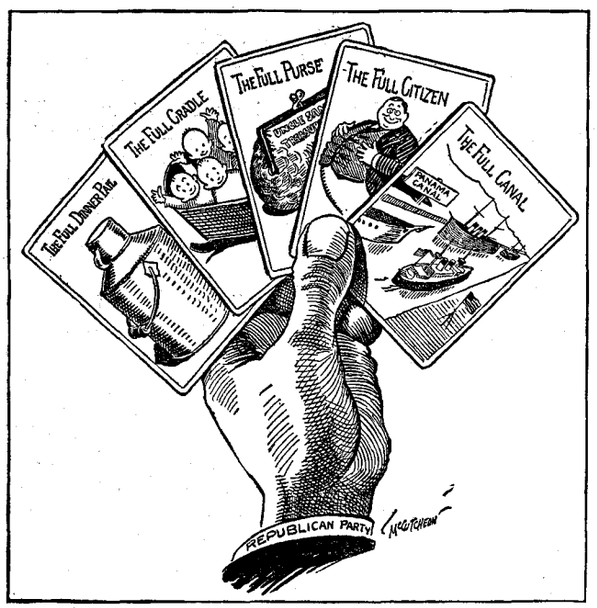
it. And, furthermore, they have attained a commercial independence of the East that promises prosperity's continuance. The New York *Financier* says on this point:

"The West and South are inclined to smile at the pessimism which pervades Eastern financial centers. Visiting bankers from the other side of the Mississippi and from south of the Ohio report no depression in their sections. On the contrary they are unanimous in their stories of prosperity. Their customers are doing an excellent business, and people generally are satisfied with existing conditions. Such statements are to be accepted as true in large degree. The West is prosperous, and the South is not behind in this particular. As a matter of fact, the West has worked out its financial independence, and with another year or two of good crops the South will have achieved the same comfortable position. The depth of depression, so far as the West was concerned, was reached, or culminated rather, in the 1893 panic, and the effects were still so much in evidence in 1896 that the campaign for cheap money found that section a ready listener to the fallacious theories of the 16 to 1 party. The farmers were in debt, business was bad, and stagnation, rather than progress, was the rule. What has occurred since then to change the situation is a matter of history. The farmer is a capitalist, with money in the bank; trade has revived and a period of development has set in which bids fair to continue without interruption. Now, all these factors are for the good of the East, quite as much as other sections, but the East attempted to take advantage of them too early. Before the West realized its own good fortune the East was discounting it in all the marts of exchange. It was intoxicated with the mania of speculation, and mad with the fever of piling up wealth without effort. In the natural course of things the fever ran its course and reaction in a form which still survives followed. The East is pessimistic after its debauch, but the West and the South, never having entered into the mad struggle to increase wealth without work, were unaffected. Hence we are witnessing a confirmation of the beautiful law of moderation, as applied to those sections. The West still has the wealth it won. Money is being used legitimately in every direction. . . . . .

"The greater portion of our present railway construction is going forward in the Southwest, and much of it without the assistance of New York. In fact, the greatest piece of railway building now under way in the world—the Orient line, between Kansas City and the Pacific—has progressed rapidly without a dollar of New York money. Interurban electric lines are financed by home capital, and local bond issues are sold in Western centers. It was only a few days since that a Kansas City banker startled the conservative East by taking away from its own bankers the entire issue of Philippine bonds sold by the Government.

"All these facts are not meaningless. They are worthy of thought, showing, as they do, not only the rapid distribution of wealth over a magnificent territory, but a shifting of financial centers—in part at least—to localities nearer the centers of production. New York City will always be the metropolis of the country, but it will not hold its trade, either in banking or mercantile lines, by reason of size alone. The competition of the future will call for the best efforts of the most expert talent to maintain metropolitan preeminence. And incidentally it may prove a rude awakening to many of our stock exchange financiers to learn that the entire United States refuses to tremble because exchange trading here has fallen to a minimum. The prosperity of the United States, as is being demonstrated very forcibly and effectually just now, does not originate in the New York Stock Exchange."



THE FULL HAND OF THE "STANDPATTER."
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

THE TAFT PHILIPPINE POLICY.

WHILE the newspaper discussion of Philippine affairs is largely a reiteration of familiar arguments, Secretary Taft's exposition of his policy, in various speeches here and there, is of fresh interest as showing what lines his administration of the islands' affairs is intended to follow, and what end it is expected to reach. When he was governor of the archipelago, he began his policy of "the Philippines for the Filipinos," thereby incurring the criticism of the Manila (American) press and the displeasure of Americans who were there to exploit the islands. As governor he was under the authority of Secretary Root, of the War Department, who has recently declared in favor of treating the Philippines as we treated Cuba; but Secretary Taft prefers to bring the archipelago into some such relation to this country as Canada bears to Great Britain. Mr. Root said in the course of his speech as temporary chairman of the Republican national convention:

"None can foretell the future; but there seems no reasonable cause to doubt that under the policy already effectively inaugurated, the institutions already implanted, and the processes already begun, in the Philippine Islands, if these be not expressed and interrupted, the Philippine people will follow in the footsteps of the people of Cuba; that more slowly indeed, because they are not as advanced; yet as surely they will grow in capacity for self-government, and receiving power as they grow in capacity, will come to bear substantially such relations to the people of the United States as do now the people of Cuba, differing in details as conditions and needs differ, but the same in principle and the same in beneficial results."

Secretary Taft said in his speech at the New York Chamber of Commerce banquet on the evening of June 17:

"If the time comes when the Philippine people are prepared for independent self-government, and desire it, God knows I want to give it to them.

"I am not in favor of keeping them, when they are fit for self-government, from having independence. But what I say is that the present important thing is to make them fit for self-government, to make them fit for independence, and that by projecting into every political issue that you send out to the islands the question of independence you are robbing those people, who are there attempting to build up a popular government, of the opportunity to get the attention of all the people of those islands in the building up of that Government. . . . . .

"What I cherish in my soul as a hope is that they will become so attached to America that they will consent that the same light bond which connects Canada with England may always remain to remind them of the great good which association with the United States has done for them."

The Secretary thinks that the Filipinos might be led to a desire for this relation by bringing them in behind the tariff wall. He said in his address at the Harvard Law School commencement on Tuesday of last week:

"Our policy in the Philippines must be 'The Philippines for the Filipinos.' This duty we have assumed, and it is the duty which we shall doubtless discharge. It is fortunate that this policy is also the best policy from a selfish standpoint, for thus we have additional assurance of its being maintained. The more we de-

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velop the islands the more we teach the Filipinos the methods of maintaining well-ordered government; the more tranquillity succeeds in the islands the better the business, the greater the products, and the more profitable the association with those islands in a business way. If we ultimately take the Philippines in behind the tariff wall, as I hope and pray we may, and give them the benefit for their peculiar products of the markets of the United States, it will have a tendency to develop that whole country, of inviting the capital of the United States into the islands, and of creating a trade between the islands and this country which can not but be beneficial to both. Now, under these circumstances, is it impracticable, is it wild to suppose that the people of the islands will understand the benefit that they derive from such association with the United States and will prefer to maintain some sort of bond so that they may be within the tariff wall and enjoy the markets rather than separate themselves and become independent and lose the valuable business which our guardianship of them and our obligation to look after them has brought to them?"

The Taft program is criticized as follows by the anti-imperialist Springfield *Republican*:

"It is the refusal to treat the Philippines as we have treated Cuba that keeps this issue alive. And Mr. Taft himself only adds fuel to the flame of agitation when he reveals the reason for his opposition to a public declaration of the national policy as contemplating ultimate Philippine independence. His Harvard Law School address shows why he can not be trusted by any of those who seek to have a true Filipino nationality developed. A Filipino nationality is the last thing that Mr. Taft wishes to see grow to maturity. He is anxious that they be kept not only for 'generations' under American tutelage, but also forever an American dependency. That is the real secret of the Taft policy. Even in the matter of the tariff, he said at Harvard that if ultimately the Filipinos were taken in 'behind the tariff wall, as I hope and pray they may,' it would tend to develop the islands in such a way that the Filipinos might prefer to maintain 'some sort of bond so that they may be within the tariff wall and enjoy the markets rather than separate themselves and become independent.'

"It was time that Mr. Taft revealed himself in his true light on this question. He has hitherto opposed a promise of independence on insufficient grounds. In his New York speech he was fearful lest such a promise be so construed by the more violent element in the islands that they would plunge into 'immediate agitation' for premature recognition of independence. Mr. Taft was chiefly solicitous, it seemed, for 'tranquillity of the public mind' and 'generations' of time for the development of the power of self-government. He really hopes, however—and for this he is working—to hold the islands so long and to bind them to us by so many material ties of self-interest that they can never be separated from the United States. This policy may succeed in its primary object, but in fastening the Filipino people to our rule it will be idle to expect them to develop the unique Oriental nationality for which nature has designed them."

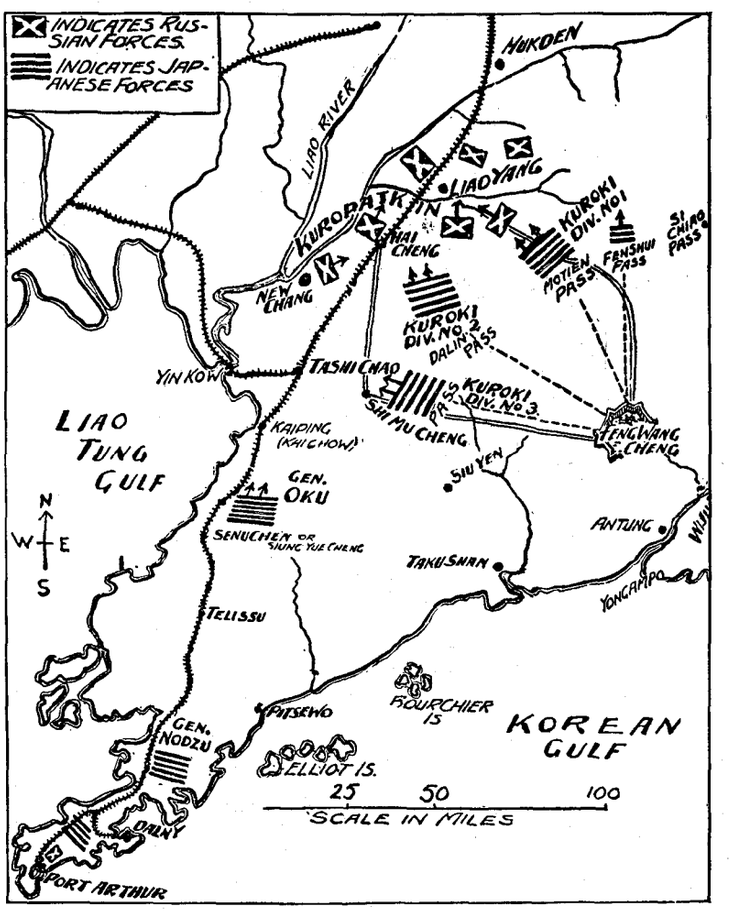
The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), however, indorses the Taft policy. It says:

"The old saying against looking backward once you have put your hands to the plow is as applicable to our work in the Philippines as to any of our continental employments. Let us look forward as Secretary Taft recommends. The more we look forward the clearer it becomes that we are progressing not toward a 'despotism' for the Filipinos, but toward a system of government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Our administration in the Philippines is already the freest they have ever known.

"The distinction between our conquest of the Philippines and our acquisition of California is not so marked as some orators would have us think. Mexico was a weak nation from whom we wrested some of her most valuable territory, paying her a solatium, but no one to-day will advocate restoring what we took. That was almost sixty years ago, a fact which causes us to doubt whether the changes in our Constitution have been so radical as some critics would have us believe. The distinction of one conquest from the other seems to turn not on constitutional lines, but on those of expediency."

KUROPATKIN IN A "MASTERLY RETREAT."

"THE simple explanation of Kuropatkin's move northward," remarks the Philadelphia *Press* paragrapher, "is that his health requires a cooler climate—it is too hot for him where he is." He is "conducting one of those masterly retreats," explains the Washington *Times*. Our newspapers seem to agree that it is in time of retreat that the Russians display their highest type of wisdom, and the only fault found in Kuropatkin's program is the delay in beginning the northward movement. All last week our newspapers were expecting word that Kuroki had thrust a column across Kuropatkin's line of communications, cut off his retreat, and made him the victim of another Sedan. But on Thursday General Kuropatkin wired the Czar that "torrential rains" had set in, inundating the roads; and another despatch said that "testimony from all sources at the front shows that the rainy season has set in in southern Manchuria, which may bring the military operations to an abrupt close without a general engagement." As the rainy season lasts two months, it is thought that Kuropatkin may be able to extricate himself from the trap while the Japanese are impeded by mud. The siege of Port Arthur, however, is expected to continue.



HOW THE JAPANESE COLUMNS ARE PUSHING THE RUSSIANS NORTHWARD.
—From the Philadelphia *Press*.

The Chicago *Evening Post* says of Kuropatkin's elusive tactics:

"The alleged determination to avoid a decisive engagement at Kaiping means two things—first, that the southward movement, which has been so disastrous and futile, is recognized as a blunder,

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and, second, that the whole Liao-Tung peninsula is to be abandoned by the Russians, with the evacuation of New-Chwang as a necessary corollary. While this course can not be viewed with satisfaction in Russia, it is doubtless wiser than the alternative one of risking the issue of this campaign in one great battle. Kuropatkin has not secured the physical and numerical preponderance he has steadily aimed at, and his policy must perforce continue to be one of delay and patience. The rainy season will soon compel a suspension of all active hostilities until fall, and for the present the advantage is distinctly with Japan, even tho her progress has not been as rapid as the paper warriors and strategists have predicted it would be."

The Brooklyn *Citizen* says:

"How far the Japanese will care to push their columns for the present is a question. They may conclude that, in view of the beginning of the rainy season, it will be wisest to consolidate their forces around and in Mukden, leaving until next spring, if peace

LOOK OUT! SOMETHING'S GOING TO DROP!
THE CZAR—"Let 'er go; I guess I'm perfectly numb."
—Ding in the Sioux City *Journal*.

has not been restored, the task of expelling their enemy from northern Manchuria, combining with this work, meanwhile, the reduction of Port Arthur and the occupancy of New-Chwang, and the general settling up of affairs throughout the lower peninsula. In any event, it is no longer open to doubt that they have been successful thus far beyond the limits of reasonable expectation, and that there is not the least reason left for fearing that any change in the condition of the contending armies will render it possible for the Russians to make good their boast that they would dictate the terms of peace in Tokyo.

"The collapse of the Russian forces is even more impressive than that of France in the presence of Germany, after the world had been invited to look on while the tricolor was borne forward to the Prussian capital. The Japanese will not, indeed, march to St. Petersburg, but they have shown to the satisfaction of the other nations that Russian military prestige was almost as baseless as that of France under the Third Napoleon, and the consequences may be even more momentous.

"As to Port Arthur, the outcome is not uncertain. The Japanese can carry it by assault if they think the prize worth the sacrifice, or by proceeding more leisurely they can starve it into submission. It is completely hemmed in, and that the fleet in the harbor is doomed was proved by the recent failure of the attempt to escape."

The Atlanta *Constitution* thinks that now is the time for Russian sympathizers to get large quantities of sympathy ready. It remarks:

"The appointment of the Marquis Oyama to the supreme command of the Japanese armies in the field is accompanied by the announcement that this 'indicates that the months of preparation are ended, and the real war is about to begin.'

"Now is the appropriate time to extend your sympathy to the Czar of all the Russias.

"If what has been happening to the Russian troops up to this time is nothing but a part of the preliminary skirmishing; if it is regarded by the Japanese as the sham and not the real thing, then, indeed, will the Czar need all the sympathy that can be headed his way.

"Great events are impending in that portion of Manchuria which is the seat of war. There is every indication that the Japanese commanders, having passed through their period of preparations, are endeavoring to bring on a conflict with General Kuropatkin's main force, and that such a conflict will come in the very near future, if it is not already on. The Russian commander is compelled to meet the issue at a time when he is illy prepared. The responsibility for this lack of preparation lies at St. Petersburg, not with this brave old veteran who must bear the brunt of the attack, for plotters among the Czar's counselors have forced him to abandon his original plan of campaign—which was to fall back upon Mukden, avoiding a serious conflict until he had his army in good shape—and now he must fight an enemy stronger in point of numbers and far better equipped than any force he could hope to have before the first of September. The Japanese generals deserve much credit for the skill with which they have mobilized their three armies in Manchuria and have gradually forced the Russians into disadvantageous position, but they have had material and valuable assistants at St. Petersburg.

"Russia has lost steadily in all the preliminary skirmishes that have been incidental to the Japanese preparation; what hope can she have of retrieving the lost ground in the 'real war' which Tokyo gavely announces is about to begin?"

WRECK OF THE DANISH STEAMER "NORGE."

WHAT is described as "one of the world's greatest marine disasters" occurred off the coast of Scotland on June 28, when the Danish steamer *Norge*, bound for New York, foundered on the Rockall Reef. The vessel carried 703 passengers and a crew of 71 men—774 souls in all—the majority of whom perished. The magnitude of the disaster is indicated by the New York *Tribune* in these words:

"The summer of 1904 will long remain memorable in marine history for the proportions of its disasters. In less than a month from the burning of the *General Slocum* a transatlantic steamship has been sunk at sea, and the great majority of her passengers—emigrants bound from Copenhagen to New York—appear to have been drowned. Considerably more than a hundred of the persons who embarked on this vessel, the *Norge*, have been picked up by other craft, and it may be hoped that additional rescues will be reported in the next few days. Unless such should be the case, the loss of life will probably be greater than ever attended the destruction of a single ship when fire played no part in the tragedy. It is doubtful if the mortality which resulted from the sinking of the *Princess Alice* on the Thames in 1898, after collision with another steamer, has ever been exceeded up to the present time. About six hundred people perished then. Not less than six hundred and fifty are to be accounted for now."

The Philadelphia *Press* comments as follows:

"Rockall Reef, now that it has cost 700 lives, will probably have a lighthouse. The absence of one is an international scandal. For its lack the Scotch Lighthouse Board must be held responsible. This desolate rock rises 134 miles west of St. Kilda's Island. It is only 125 miles or so southeast of the westward steamship route to our ports from Pentland Firth, taken by Baltic boats. The current carries in, and a steamship captain is always liable to yield to the temptation of saving time by running close to the rock. The *Norge* doubtless had no business to be where she was, but a like fate has been possible for any steamer on this course, and the Baltic travel has so increased that the rock should have been lighted. . . . . .

"The *Norge* was an old boat. Built in 1881, she was constructed before sound bulkheads were required. Bulkheads put in then were worth little. They will not stand the pressure of water filling

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a compartment. When the truth is known, it will probably be found that the Danish law is less strict than the English, and that the *Norge* could not have run under the English flag. Continental law is notoriously less strict in protecting life at sea than English.

"Butting head on, if but one compartment filled, the *Norge* should have floated, as she came clear. Had she been built in the last ten years she would probably have made a port. As it was, she sank as the *Rio de Janeiro* sank in 1901 off San Francisco, when a like 'pinnacle' rock tore out the bow compartment.

"Foundering in deep water, the loss of life was inevitable. No Atlantic steamship carries boats enough for all its complement of steerage. This is particularly true of boats under European flags which come here with twice the complement our laws allow. Steamers enter New York harbor with 3,000 passengers on board which can clear under our law with only 1,200.

"The real responsibility is not at this point, but in the absence of a light, in the error of dead reckoning which carried the *Norge* too far east, when her course was 125 miles away, and in a hull whose bulkheads broke and filled one compartment after another."

The New York *Herald* says:

"This terrible catastrophe apparently emphasizes the necessity for a change of the regular transatlantic summer route now followed by steamers running between Norway and the United States. This route in summer skirts the north coast of Scotland, passing in a nearly west course to longitude 14 degrees west in latitude 59 degrees north, and steamers keeping on it must steer about sixty miles north of Rockall. But in traversing these cold high latitudes vessels bound to America are far from the tracks of all other transatlantic liners until they have reached longitude 47 degrees in latitude 42 degrees, a position just 150 miles from the southern extreme edge of the Newfoundland Banks.

"This lonely and perilous route, in which a disabled steamer far from land has little chance of sighting a friendly sail, is open to further grave objections, especially in the seasons when ice and fog enhance the dangers of navigation. The outflow of polar waters from the Arctic Ocean in some years carries massive drift ice far south into the seas north and west of the Scottish coast, through which this route is projected. Scoresby and Sir James Clark Ross long ago showed that at different times ice drifts occur from the vicinity of Iceland down toward the latitudes of the Orkney and Shetland Islands, and the proximity of the opposing warm and cold ocean currents in this region is obviously conducive to the formation over the sea of dense fog banks and veils of heavy mist.

"For these and other reasons it would appear very desirable to modify the route of steamers from Scandinavian ports to America, so as to avoid the risks of passing near Rockall and to avoid as far as possible the ocean area most subject occasionally to drifting ice and heavy fog."

Captain Gundell, the late commander of the *Norge*, went down with his ship, but was subsequently rescued. In a published statement he declares that the accident took place in the early morning about eighteen miles south of Rockall, and that the *Norge* was afloat only twenty minutes after striking.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT is conceded that Senator Fairbanks would make a very tall Vice-President.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

NOW look out for shut-downs from "fear of possible Democratic success."—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

IF President Roosevelt could continue to make cabinets indefinitely, hardly any one would remain unknown.—*The Detroit News.*

MR. PERDICARIS may not be one of our most valuable citizens, but he is certainly one of the most expensive.—*The Detroit News.*

IT was very thoughtful on the part of the Czar to send a vase to the New York Stock Exchange. A vase holds water.—*The New York World.*

A JAPANESE magazine has been started. This will give the Jap generals and admirals something to do after the war is over.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

SECRETARY SHAW says that high prices are a sign of prosperity, and the beef trust has promptly responded by giving the prosperity sign.—*The Washington Post.*

THE Republican party has put tariff revision in its platform. The party seems willing enough to put tariff revision everywhere except into operation.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

LILY White Republicans have been given to understand that they are just as good as negroes so long as they behave themselves and vote the ticket.—*The Washington Post.*

A GREAT many Americans would be better pleased if it were as hard to get immigrants into this country as it is to get art works through the customs-house.—*The Washington Star.*

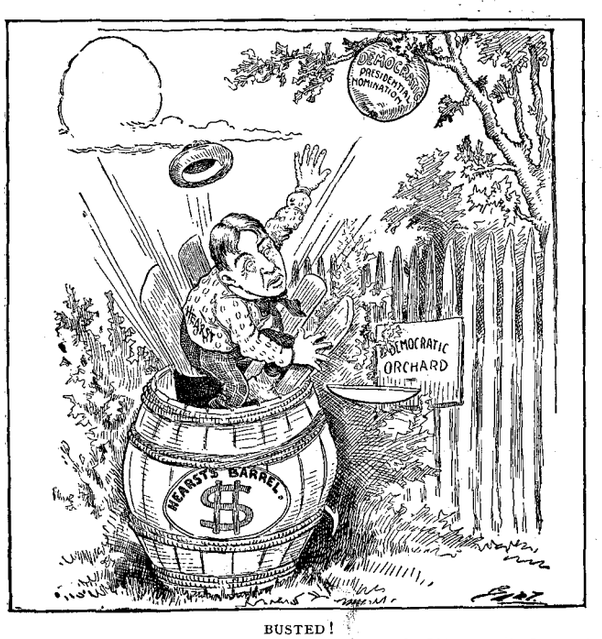
THE Japanese desire to cut off the retreat of General Stakelberg. It's real mean in the Japs to wish to deprive Stakelberg of the only thing that he really cares for.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

OF course there will be a vigorous "investigation" of the *General Slocum* horror. There is never anything the matter with the investigations that come after a catastrophe.—*The Chicago News.*

IF Mr. Roosevelt can only manage the campaign as effectively as he has managed the Republican National Convention it will be hardly worth while to have an election.—*The New York World.*

GENERAL KUROPATKIN does not agree with Uncle Russell Sage on the subject of vacations. He has vacated quite a number of places this spring and isn't through yet.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

IN MANCHURIA.—American War Correspondent: "I wish I were back in New York." English War Correspondent: "Why?" American War Correspondent: "I'd be able to learn something about what they're doing here."—*Puck.*



BUSTED!
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*

THE POLITICAL CYRANO DE BERGERAC.
—Berryman in the Washington Post.

CARTOON RAPS AT DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE EDUCATIVE VALUE OF THE ARTHURIAN EPIC.

THE utilization for educative purposes of the Anglo-Saxon epic as against that of the classical epic seems likely to receive a filip from the statements contained in the monumental work by Dr. G. Stanley Hall on "The Psychology of Adolescence." The author of this work gives his adherence to the dictum of Quintilian, that "the simple reading of great works, such as national epics, will contribute more to the unfoldment of students than all the treatises of all the rhetoricians that ever wrote." As to the choice of a national epic, Dr. Hall writes:

"At the dawn of adolescence I am convinced that there is nothing more wholesome for the material of English study than that of the early mythic period in Western Europe. I refer to the literature of the Arthuriad and the Sangrail, the stories of Parsifal, Tristram, Isolde, Galahad, Gawain, Geraint, Siegfried, Brunhilde, Roland, the Cid, Orlando, Lancelot, Tannhäuser, Beowulf, Lohengrin, Robin Hood, and Rolando. This material is more or less closely connected in itself, altho falling into larger groups. Much of it bottoms on the Niebelungen, and is connected with the old Teutonic mythology, running back to the gods of Asgard. We have here a vast body of ethical material, characters that are almost colossal in their proportions, incidents that are thrilling and dramatic to a degree that stirs the blood and thrills the nerves. It is a quarry where Chaucer, Shakespeare, Spenser, Scott, Tennyson, Wagner, Ibsen, and scores of artists in various lines have found subject-matter. The value of this material makes it almost Biblical for the early and middle teens, and is increased, from whatever point of view we scrutinize it, for this purpose. In a sense it is a kind of secular New Testament of classical myths. Lancelot's quarrel with Arthur parallels in more modern form that between Achilles and Agamemnon. The skalds, bards, troubadours meistersingers, and old chroniclers and romancers compare with the Homeridæ; the quest of the Grail with the Argonautic expedition for the golden fleece; Vivian with Circe; Merlin with Nestor; Asgard with Olympus. The northern myths are more sublime and less beautiful; content predominates more over form; there is more of the best spirit of modern romance, and woman's position is higher. This rich field represents perhaps the brightest spot of the dark ages and the best expression of feudalism. It teaches the highest reverence for womanhood, piety, valor, loyalty, courtesy, munificence, justice, and obedience. The very life-blood of chivalry is heroism. Here we find the origin of most of the modern ideas of a gentleman, who is tender, generous, and helpful, as well as brave; the spirit which has given us Bayard and Sidney, as well as the pure, spotless, ideal knight, Sir Galahad. These stories are not mechanically manufactured, but they grew slowly and naturally in the soul of the race. They, too, shape and direct fear, love, pity, anger, essentially aright. The Anglo-Saxon writer never legislates more wisely for the feelings or for the imagination than when he is inspired by and uses this material well. It stirs those subtle perceptions, where deep truths sleep in the youthful soul before they come to full consciousness. Altho they have no very definite geography or date, so that such events and persons existed nowhere, they might be realized anywhere. To the mind at this stage of growth nothing seems quite complete or quite actual. The air whispers secrets of something about to happen, because to nascent faculties the whole world seems a little mystic, tho very friendly. It is this kind of *muthos* that is the mother of poetry, religion, art, and, to some extent, of morals, philosophy, and science. It is not very examinable material, for it works too deeply and unconsciously, and the best and largest objects of the soul have not yet come to consciousness at this age, but the great lines of cleavage between right and wrong, beauty and ugliness, truth and falsehood, are being controlled, and the spiritual faculties developed. Morals and esthetics, which are never so inseparable as at this period, are here found in normal union.

"This material educates the heart at an age when sentiment is predominant. The very mingling of some of the best pagan with some of the more rudimentary Christian elements gives it added power. The spirit of fealty and piety in it is very akin to that which animates the best religious organizations of young men. It stimulates what the French praise in *gloire* and the Germans in *Gemüth*, combines esthetic and ethical enthusiasm in a wholesome way, ideally subordinates form to content, and is the best expression of the adolescent stage of our race. If we have anywhere the material for an ethnic Bible left at the most interesting and promising stages of incompleteness by the advent of the alien culture material brought to the Teutonic races by the advent of Christianity, it is here."

This subject-matter, either in its original or in its present edited condition, is not available for educational uses. Dr. Hall is evidently not a partizan of the "unexpurgated" classic for the use of students; but he finds no editions of the Arthurian romances that at present come up to his standard of presentation. To quote his words:

"I have looked over eight of the best-known popular digests of all or principal parts of this matter and many lesser paraphrases, but I do not find quite the right treatment, and I believe that a great duty is laid upon high-school teachers now—namely, that of reediting this matter into form that shall be no less than canonical for their pupils. Pedagogic art is often, as Walter Pater says of art in general, the removal of rubbish. Excrescences must be eliminated, the gold recovered, its culture power brought out, till, if the ideal were fully realized, the teacher would almost become a bard of these heroic tales, with a mind saturated with all available literature, pictures, and even music bearing on it, requiring written and oral reproductions from pupils to see what sinks deepest. Some would measure the progress of culture by the work of reinterpreting on even higher planes the mythic traditions of a race, and how this is done for youth is a good criterion of pedagogic progress."

As corroborative of the value of such educational uses of the legends as this plan suggests, the author quotes the experiment of William B. Forbush in the organization of the Knights of King Arthur, a unique order of Christian knighthood for boys, "based upon the romantic hero-loving, play-constructive, and imaginative instincts which ripen at about fourteen":

"Its purpose is to bring back to the world, and especially to its youth, the spirit of chivalry, courtesy, deference to womanhood, recognition of the *noblesse oblige* and Christian daring of that kingdom of knightliness which King Arthur promised that he would bring back when he returned from Avalon. In this order he appears again. It is formed on the model of a college Greek letter fraternity, with satisfaction for the love of ritual, mystery, and parade. The boys march into their hall in conclave and sit in a circle in imitation of the Round Table, with a king at their head, with Merlin, an adult leader, at his side, and the various functionaries of the castle in their places. There is a constant rotation in office. Each boy takes the name of a hero, either an ancient knight or a modern man of noble life, whose history he must know and whose virtues he must emulate. The initiation is brief but impressive, with the grades of page, esquire, and knight, and room for the constructive instinct in making regalia, banners, swords, spears, throne, etc. Hero-worship is developed by a rôle of noble deeds, a castle album of portraits of heroes, the reading together of heroic books, the offering of ranks in the peerage, and the sacred honor of the siege perilous for athletic, scholarly, or self-sacrificing attainments. The higher ranks can be attained after probation by those who voluntarily accept a simple covenant of purity, temperance, or reverence. The instinct of roaming and adventure is in part gratified by excursions to historic sites and deeds of kindness. In the summer-camp the environs are the lands of Paynims, to be protected and not ravaged. The ball team is the castle army, and its victories are celebrated by a mild wassail."

The University and Free Speech.—President Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale University, states that every college president is constantly receiving appeals to restrict freedom of teaching. If he is a wise man, says President Hadley, he will disregard the great majority of these appeals. "A place which tries to avoid error at the sacrifice of the development of independent strength

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should not be called a university, or even a college." But he goes on to say (in *Collier's Weekly*, June 18):

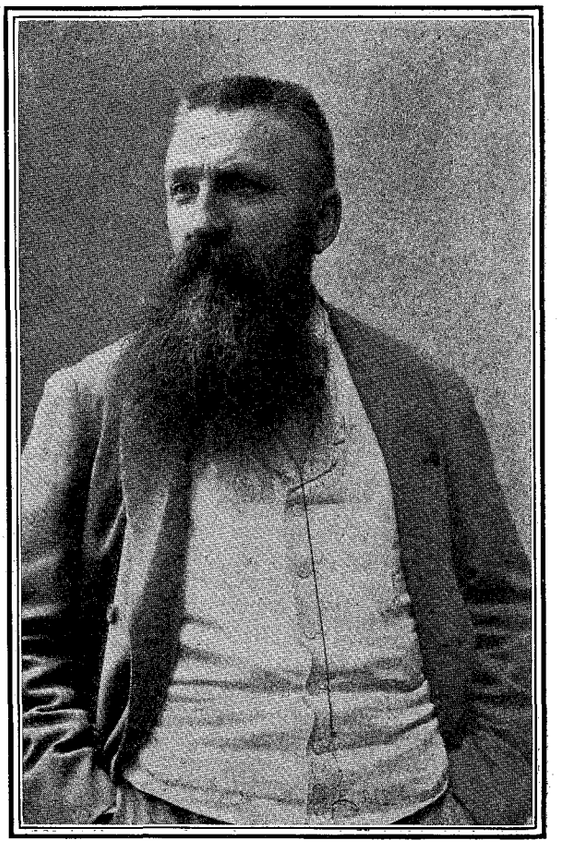
"This freedom on the part of professors and students carries heavy responsibilities with it. Any president or board of trustees charged with the administration of a university is bound to exercise the utmost care in appointing men who will accept these responsibilities. The professors should be, and in a place with proper traditions will be, careful to use their power of teaching what they believe to be the truth in such a way that their teaching prepares their students for what they are to meet in after-life, instead of making them prejudge life's problems. Occasionally a man will abuse this freedom. Then the board is face to face with a choice of evils. If it lets such a man continue his teaching unimpeded, it may give well-grounded cause of offense to the parents of the students and to the friends and benefactors of the institution. If it tries to repress his utterances, it interferes with that feeling of independence in the pursuit of truth for its own sake which is so essential an element in the atmosphere of a really great university. No absolute rule can be laid down to decide which of these considerations is the more important. We are face to face with a problem which requires the exercise of administrative tact rather than the application of formulas. In doubtful cases the probabilities are on the side of freedom rather than of repression —because the arguments in favor of repression are the tangible ones, and those in favor of freedom are the intangible ones; so that we are likely to over-estimate the former and to under-estimate the latter. But the man who goes further than this, and claims that freedom of teaching is an absolute and unlimited right, claims something which no educational institution, public or private, has ever yet been able to allow."

RODIN AND SOME SCULPTURE PROBLEMS.

THE work of M. Rodin, remarks Mr. E. Wake Cook, in "Anarchism in Art," a volume of criticism recently from the press, has had abundance of both praise and blame, but it has yet to be explained. The explanation Mr. Cook undertakes to supply. It is impossible to do this, he says, without first gaging the bias of the time and recognizing that jading of the esthetic faculties by the democratization of art which has left critics and artists alike somewhat *blasé*. He reminds us, further, that a thing of beauty is not a joy forever, but has its own special moments. "Beauty is the spiritual response to the outer excitations of sense; it is the result for feeling and imagination of the two factors. When the responsive faculties are dead or tired, the beautiful object appeals in vain; when they are fresh or active the creative power of the mind may form a panorama of beauty from mere suggestions, from the minimum of outer stimuli." Thus for a work of art to evoke the inner response some people will require of the artist a more complete realization than will others. In Mr. Cook's opinion, "the highest esthetic pleasure is received only when there is some cooperation between artist and spectator; the latter must have the delightful feeling of being cocreator with the artist by fully realizing in imagination what was only suggested." Having prepared the way by these general statements, Mr. Cook proceeds to the consideration of sculpture and M. Rodin:

RODIN'S STATUE "LE PENSEUR."

Its appearance at the Salon was the event of the artistic year in France.



M. AUGUSTE RODIN.

"Now in a perfect statue, which is actual form in three dimensions, in a good light there is a sort of commanding tyranny which dictates to the eye exactly what it shall see. . . . Thus perfected sculpture lacks an element of suggestiveness which has high esthetic value. We may worship the perfection of form and finish for a time, but the moment we become *blasé*—the malaise of the time—we rebel against this tyrannical ordering of what we shall see, and we hunger for more freedom, for a playground for the imagination wherein it may be cocreator, and have something to do in forming the beautiful image. . . . . .

"Here we have the secret of part of M. Rodin's charm for some people. His efforts are really a protest against the limitations of his art, and are an attempt to impart an element of *sketchiness* into sculpture. To this end he only partly disengages some of his figures from the block, as if the man were emerging from the stone. Other forms show the process of building up from the clay with the tool-marks everywhere in evidence. This, I venture to think, tries to satisfy a wholesome need in the most unwholesome way. Take the torso of St. John at the New Gallery. This does not look like a statue with the arms broken or cut off, but like a dissecting-room body from which they have been torn with horrible laceration. . . . Then look at the group called 'La Défense.' The legs of the flying figure are little more than lumps of clay, or bronze, as much like human legs as the contents of an addled egg are like a chicken. If we saw any person with such rudimental limbs, we should turn shudderingly away, and we ought to do so from the statue; and should do so if we were not suffering from the prevalent malaise. The need partly satisfied in this unwholesome way is the need for a certain sketchiness so as to leave the imagination something to do; and the rough tool-marks suggest a veined and mottled play of color which is a characteristic of real flesh. But by this means a desirable end is obtained by a falsifi-

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cation of form, which is shocking to all people of good and healthy taste."

Mr. Cook's conclusion is that the difficult problem of sketchy suggestiveness for sculpture should be solved on more scientific lines than those of M. Rodin. While the latter "has a spark of the Promethean fire which redeems his manifold shortcomings and absurdities," in the hands of lesser men "these rough, rocky, malformed, or half-formed figures will permit the ignorant and incompetent to pose as masters and lead to abysmal depths of decadence."

ENGLAND'S PLAGUE OF NOVELS.

EXCLUSIVE of reprints and of English editions of foreign works of fiction, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine novels—something over five novels a day—were published in England last year. These figures have led Mr. J. Cuthbert Hadden to a disheartened contemplation of "the plague of novels" and its causes. Even by the most ardent lover of fiction, says Mr. Hadden (in *The Fortnightly Review*, June), it will hardly be contended that this enormous output of so-called "light literature" is a commendable thing. One might look at the figures with a certain equanimity, he admits, if every one of the eighteen hundred was even a passably good novel—"tho the effect upon serious literature of such a preponderance of the fiction element would still give rise to disquieting reflections." But the situation is aggravated, according to Mr. Hadden, by the fact that "the great bulk of our current fiction is distressingly and appallingly bad." Not more than five, he estimates, out of every hundred novels published are artistically satisfying. Many are not even written in decent English. Further, "the plots are incoherent when they are not hackneyed, the characterization is limp and feeble, the dialogue is imbecile and superficial—in short, the whole perforamance is not worth the ink and paper expended on it."

In answer to the pertinent question, Why are so many novels published? Mr. Hadden suggests three causes. These are: (1) The growing custom among publishers of bringing out books at the author's expense; (2) the prevailing idea that the public will not look at a book unless it is cast in fiction form; and (3) the delusion that the art of fiction can be taught. Of the first of these causes he writes as follows:

"It is easy enough to say that the publisher should accept only such novels as his advisers know to be thoroughly good; that he should accept no novel upon which he would not risk his own money. But this is an unattainable ideal; and, moreover, supposing it were attainable, it would always involve the possible chance of the public's losing a good thing, whose merit had not struck the publisher's reader. . . . It is one of the pet contentions of the Authors' Society that publishers should in no case encourage authors to publish at their own expense. In principle the society is right. But publishers are business men; and even a publisher can not restrain an author who has faith in himself, as every author has. . . . There are a dozen or more publishing firms whose existence is practically dependent on the author's cheque. They never decline anything unless it is outrageously bad. They will not risk their own money, but they will risk the author's; and when the author sends the stipulated sum 'to cover cost of production,' they will 'at once place the manuscript in the printer's hands.' Of course provision is always made in the agreement for profits, 'if any.' The author is to have, as a rule, two-thirds, the publisher one-third. In ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, the author gets nothing. The publisher has already paid himself out of the author's cheque, and the spider-and-fly business goes on as before.

"So long as these commission firms continue their operations it can hardly be expected that the more reputable firms will refuse the author's money. There was a time not so long ago when no reputable firm would have accepted a novel for the production of which the firm were not prepared to spend their own capital. Few houses of that kind can be in existence now."

Of the second cause of the overproduction of fiction Mr. Hadden says:

"A writer may have something to say about popery, or pauperism, or prison reform, about the immortality of the soul, or the theory of population, about army reform, or the tyranny of the marriage laws. What then? He knows that nobody will read him if he writes a serious book on his pet theme. Therefore he clothes his pet theme in the garb of romance. A good third of the novels published every year ought really to have been issued as tracts. Not long ago a well-known critic wrote that whosoever picks up the most popular romances of the day and opens them at hazard will light at every dip on such phrases as 'The Church,' 'The Method of Christianity,' 'Heaven, Earth, and the Soul,' 'The True Modernity in Woman,' 'Occidental Religion,' and so forth. Speculations on ether and atoms abound, the romancers being evidently persuaded that you can see an atom under a microscope. Even archæology and the spirit of antiquity may be made to form the groundwork of a novel."

Of the third cause, the idea that fiction can be taught, Mr. Hadden writes:

"At no period in the history of literature were novelists so well looked after as they are to-day. The number of critics ever watching for an opportunity to tender advice to them is rapidly increasing, and whole volumes are produced for the guidance and instruction of the story-teller. 'How to become a novelist' is made the subject of symposia in the magazines, and 'How to Write Fiction' finds a place among the literature of the railway bookstalls. . . . The truth is, of course, that novel-writing can not be taught. As that already defunct heroine, Isabel Carnaby, remarks: 'I always say that writing is like flirting: if you can't do it, nobody can teach you to do it; and if you can do it, nobody can keep you from doing it.' The pitiable thing is that those who can not do it are not kept from trying to do it—nay, that they are even deluded by interested persons into the notion that they can do it."

As to a remedy, Mr. Hadden finds none. A tax on novels, he says, has been seriously proposed. This, he predicts, would be quite ineffective:

"No tax would restrain a novelist who was assured of the ultimate success of his own work. As matters stand at present, the publisher may quote him a bill of £80 for the production of a six-shilling novel. Supposing that £20 more were to be added by way of tax, would that prevent the publication of the author's story? Not a bit of it. The £100 would be paid as cheerfully as the £80 by a writer who expects to get it all back, and something more, when the merits of his novel have at last dawned upon a generally undiscerning public."

The matter, he concludes, is in the hands of the public; and not until the public awakens to a sense of its shameful neglect of the higher and more serious forms of literature will the plague of novels be stayed.

AMERICA A MUSICAL NATION.

IN one important respect, writes Mr. Louis C. Elson, the United States leads the world in music. There is no other country where so much is being accomplished in the musical education of the masses.

While the transatlantic musical education is generally more thorough, ours, states Mr. Elson, is the more universal. There is not a single city of size in the country, he believes, that does not give its children free instruction in music up to a certain point. In New York Mr. Frank Damrosch trains the working-people in chorus singing, "so that they listen to classical compositions, and even participate in rendering them." In Boston and other large cities similar choruses have been organized. Nor has the musical message to the masses been wholly vocal. "In the train of the symphonic orchestras which have sprung up in all our great cities have come instrumental concerts for the working-people."

Contrasting the past and present state of musical composition in America, Mr. Elson reminds us that in 1876, when the great series of American world's fairs was inaugurated at Philadelphia, only two American compositions of note were obtainable, a choral work

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by Dudley Buck, sung by a thousand voices, and a "Centennial Hymn," by John K. Paine. In the last generation, he says, all this has changed:

"In 1880, George W. Chadwick returned from his studies with Rheinberger in Munich. He was the first of a race of younger composers who were to revolutionize musical matters in this country, and Rheinberger subsequently sent back a number of other American graduates to bear him company—Henry Holden Huss, Horatio Parker, Louis A. Coerne, Arthur Whiting, F. F. Bullard, and several others. Before 1880 the American composer had been a rarity; after that time a competition began that was indicative of growth. To-day, when an American world's fair opens, there is no longer any thought of seeking musical aid from any foreign composer; the difficulty is rather how to choose representative native works without slighting any of the prominent American composers.

"A fair number of women composers also have come into notice since 1880. In this field, America, with England, has had a distinct advantage over continental Europe. The conservatism of Germany and France has been a barrier to women composers in those countries. If an Augusta Holmes, a Clara Schumann, or a Cecile Chaminade existed abroad, it was in defiance of the opinion of many musicians. Mendelssohn refused to allow his talented sister, Fanny, to print her works, and Rubinstein protested vehemently against Chaminade's successful career. In America, on the contrary, woman in music found not only no opposition, but a warm welcome. It was, nevertheless, as recently as the last decade of the last century that the American woman composer began to assert herself. The festival 'jubilate,' by Mrs. Beach, played at the opening of the Woman's Building at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, was, very appropriately, one of the first works of magnitude that had been achieved in music by an American woman."

It was within the last quarter-century, Mr. Elson continues, that Europe began to discover the charm of American voices. But the great vocalists of the last two decades have not been the only musical successes among our countrymen abroad. "To the names of such singers as Nordica, Eames, Thursby, Nevada, Russell, Van Zandt, Sanderson, and Suzanne Adams can be added a list of famous American violinists, such as Senkrah, Maud Powell, Leonora Jackson, Nettie Carpenter, and others."

Within the same period Mr. Elson notes the wonderful growth of conservatories of music:

"In 1880 there were only three important conservatories in America: The New England Conservatory, the Boston Conservatory, and the Cincinnati College of Music. In 1900 the National Conservatory had been established in New York; a great institution under Ziegfeld's direction in Chicago; a prominent institution under Miss Clara Baur in Cincinnati; and thorough music schools . . every city of even second rank throughout the United States. The eminent Bohemian just deceased, Antonin Dvorák, came to New York, and became an inspiration to a host of young composers. The colleges and universities began to imitate the early example set by Harvard, Vassar, and the University of Pennsylvania; and Yale, Columbia, the University of Michigan, and other great institutions of general education added music to their regular courses."

Of a field of music in which America easily leads, tho, as Mr. Elson remarks, "one may doubt whether it is a branch of the art that will please all musicians," we read:

"We are preeminent in manufacturing automatic musical machines. Our country has fairly driven the music-box out of existence, and has replaced it with something better. However strongly classical conservatives may denounce music produced by mere mechanism, the fact remains that such a device makes it possible for persons in small communities, or without technically trained associates, to hear masterpieces of which they might otherwise remain altogether ignorant. Lessons in listening to music are a neglected branch of popular musical study, which may be supplied by automatism if more artistic means are unavailable."

Mr. Elson concludes his survey of musical conditions in America with the following words:

"To sum up, I may say that, with a piano or a cabinet organ in almost every home, with a musical journal read in almost every family, with a band of ambitious composers, many of them young and radical, with orchestras in every large city, with musical libraries at hand to aid the student, with conservatories everywhere, there has been an uplift in musical matters during the last generation that promises a great future—when once we learn to copy German thoroughness and solidity in musical study."

On this same question of music in America we read in *The Spectator* (London):

"The debt of modern music to America, tho it may be hard to set down in terms of solid achievement, is none the less worthy of recognition. She has not yet produced a musical Sargent or Whitman or Henry James, tho critics are not wanting to claim for Mr. Macdowell a place among the immortals both as symphonist and song-writer; but the stimulating atmosphere of American life has already made its influence felt in a variety of ways on the cultivation of the art. The rapidity of progress which has marked the material development of the United States finds an analogy in the musical education of the cultivated classes. The tyranny of Italian opera lasted in England for more than a century and a half, while in America the history of its rise and decline—the first troupe visited America in 1825—is contained within a period of sixty years. No doubt the exceptionally large number of German immigrants has had a good deal to say to this; and to this day the leading members of the profession in America are, with few exceptions, Germans, or of German extraction. It is otherwise in the domain of vocal music, where American singers, and especially female singers, have for some time past occupied a distinguished position on the concert-platform and the lyric stage. Music now forms as large a part in the social life of the leisured Americans as it does with us, and in point of equipment and efficiency of performance there is little to choose between the great American cities and those of Europe."

What Russian Children Read.—A Russian periodical recently addressed a general letter to the pupils of the secondary schools, asking each child to name his or her favorite authors. A large number of replies were received. The results, as reported and summarized by Mr. William Lyon Phelps in *The Booklover's Magazine*, are in some respects surprising.

Writes Mr. Phelps:

"Foremost in patriotic preference is Tolstoy, with 691 votes; and the favorite book is 'Resurrection,' with 296 votes. Next, oddly enough, comes the dreary and dirty Gorki, with the large total of 586 votes. . . . The third and fourth choices seem more reasonable, for Dostoyevsky and the great Turgenef have 494 and 470 admirers. Tschechov—a magnificent sneeze—arrives with 458; and fifteen other Russian writers receive each over one hundred votes. Among those who gained less than one hundred are not only men like Alexei Tolstoy and Lermontov, but sadly enough Russia's first great poet, Pushkin, and her first great novelist, Gogol! . . . Of authors outside of Russia not one, ancient or modern, polled one hundred votes; but between fifty and one hundred choices arrived at the fateful number of thirteen. The name of Guy de Maupassant led all the rest, with the respectable total of 86 admirers; then followed Erckmann-Chatrian, Zola, Dickens, and Hugo; and just inside the breastworks fell Goethe and Schiller, with 52 votes apiece. Shakespeare and Cervantes, as well as Ibsen and Daudet, straggle along, hopelessly out of the race, with less than fifty to do them reverence."

The primacy of Maupassant, Mr. Phelps suggests, is due in part to the innate Russian love of realism, and in part to the warm praise bestowed by Tolstoy on the author of "Une Vie." Maupassant and Gorki are not milk for babes, and their extreme popularity among the boys and girls of Russia, concludes the writer, demonstrates a rather complete intellectual emancipation on the part of Russian youth.

THE article in THE LITERARY DIGEST June 25, on "Edwin Markham on the Poetry of Poe" was part of a much longer article which will be printed in full in the August *Arena*.

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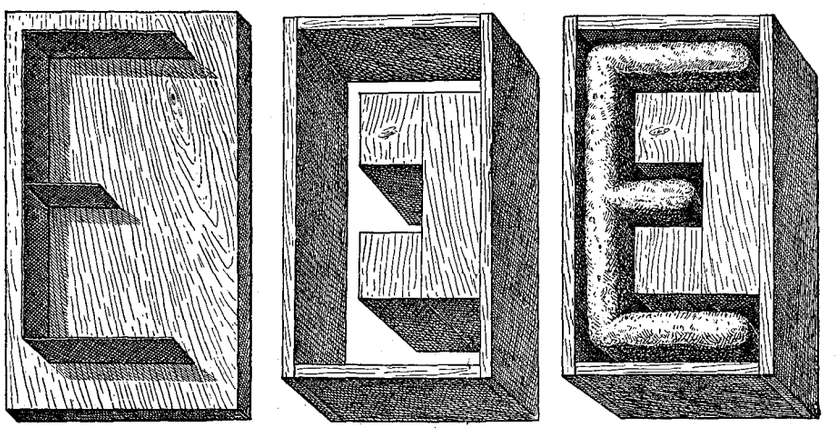
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

NEW FORMS OF RADIATION.

NOT discouraged by the skeptical attitude of many scientists with regard to the *n*-rays, whose French discoverers regard them as filling a gap between radiant heat and electric waves, but whose existence is boldly denied in England, experimenters continue to announce the discovery of still newer forms or modes of radiation. The latest, which is closely connected with the phenomena of radium and its related substances, is described by a French scientist, M. Debierne, in a paper read before the Paris Academy of Sciences, in which he brings out some new phenomena in connection with radioactive bodies. Says *The Scientific American* (June 4):

"Previous experiments show that the induced radioactivity caused by radium and actinium is produced by particular centers of energy (active ions or a form of emanation from the substance), and these centers are given off continuously by the active body and form an atmosphere around it. It has been shown that two parallel plates which are placed in this atmosphere become active, the activity becoming greater as the distance which separates them increases. The effect is thus stronger as the number of ions included between the plates is greater. It may be concluded that the active centers do not act by direct contact with the plates. The phenomenon takes place as if the effect were produced by a special kind of radiation emitted by each of the centers, and that the induced activity of the plate is proportioned to the total radiated flux which is absorbs. . . . . .

"If the apparatus is placed in a magnetic field perpendicularly to the plane of the figure, one of the plates is more strongly affected, while the other becomes weaker in the same degree. The radiation from the ions thus seems to have been deflected by the field. This deflection occurs in the inverse sense from that of the cathode rays. The active ions are but slowly diffused. It is not probable that the magnetic field acts directly upon the ions, but that it is their radiation which is deflected. . . . . When the central part is placed in the magnetic field, leaving the plates outside, nothing is changed. The field, therefore, does not act upon the ions, but upon the radiation which proceeds from them. These experiments show that there exists a new form of radiation which is characterized by the property it possesses of rendering radioactive for a time the bodies which it strikes. This radiation is emitted by the active centers which are distributed in the neighborhood of the actinium. The new rays have the property of being deflected by the magnetic field."



A. Foundation. B. Guide. C. Completed mold with letter.

FIG. 1.—MOLD AND GUIDE TO DIRECT BEES IN FANTASTIC CONSTRUCTION.

As to the *n*-rays, while their existence, as noted above, is denied in England, experimenters in France continue to present evidence of their interesting character. An editorial writer in the paper from which we have just quoted believes that no one should now doubt their existence. He says:

"Just why English and German scientists have been uniformly unsuccessful in detecting the strange emanations to which Professor Blondlot, their discoverer, has given the name '*n*'-rays, and why French physicists, on the other hand, furnish more convincing proof of their existence every day, is one of those scientific anomalies for which no adequate explanation can ever be offered. French eyes are certainly blessed with no greater clarity of vision than those of Englishmen; and yet the fact remains that Blondlot's rays, or at least the more important phenomena of which they are the cause, have never been observed by any but Blondlot, Charpentier, and a few French investigators. The prompt reply with which each objection to the existence of the *n*-rays is met by Blondlot in the form of experimental proof, and particularly the photographic evidence of *n*-ray activity that is now offered, would seem sufficient to dispel whatever doubts may still linger. . . . . .

"If the *n*-rays do exist, what are they? A satisfactory answer can not be given until we know more of radioactivity, and until the information thus gathered has been properly classified. The Roentgen-rays were discovered several years ago, and yet how much of their true nature do we know? Even the radioactive substances discovered long before radium burst upon us are still puzzles.

"If the *n*-rays are still but little understood, we may nevertheless attempt to classify them with other undulatory phenomena. It will be remembered that by means of the old periodic law of chemistry it was possible to tabulate the chemical elements according to their properties and their atomic weights in a sequence that brought out their relation to one another strikingly. Wherever gaps occurred, it was reasonable to infer that they would be filled by elements still to be discovered—an inference that was more than once justified. By a similar tabular arrangement, the *n*-rays may be shown to fill a gap in the series of undulatory rays. In rate of vibration and length of wave there is a difference so vast between the shortest electrical waves (0.60 millimeter) and the longest heat-waves (0.024 millimeter) that the *n*-rays with their average wave-length of 0.2 millimeter may well be assumed to fill the intervening gap."

THE BEE AS AN ARTIST.

HOW bee-keepers sometimes make their charges construct honeycombs in odd shapes—letters, designs, or symbols—is told in *La Nature* (Paris, June 11) by M. A. L. Clement, vice-president of the [French] Central Society of Apiculture. Says M. Clement:

"One of the attractions to which bee-keepers often have recourse consists of devices in honeycomb, generally letters spelling a name. The public sees these and, after looking at them for a minute, goes away asking, How was that done? Doubtless by some process of molding, as in the case of pastry.

"But a more attentive examination would show the visitor that the objects are formed of waxen cells full of honey, closed in the natural way, like those of honeycomb in the hive. The letters that form these inscriptions are really made entirely by the bees, and are filled with honey by them only. But they are no proof either of art or of intelligence, for the bees blindly followed the will of their master, to whom the entire credit is due. He understood how to choose the moment when they felt the imperative need of building cells to hold their precious product, and to oblige them by an adroit trick to give to their constructions the shape that he wished to impose. It is by the use of molded wax that this is done; but what is molded wax? It is wax in thin sheets, on which are stamped impressions having the shape of the bottoms of honeycomb cells [generally known as 'comb-foundation' or simply 'foundation']. . . . This wax has done much for the progress of modern apiculture. It was invented in 1857 after many trials by Jean Merhing, a Bavarian bee-keeper. . . . Since one of its greatest advantages is that it obliges the bee to build cells according to the indications that it gives, it may be used to make straight-edged and parallel combs that can easily be withdrawn

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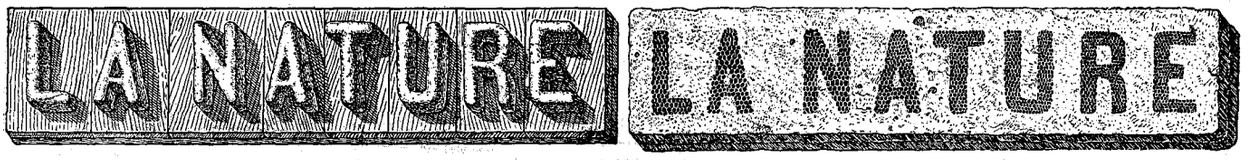

FIG. 2.—HONEY COMB LETTERS MADE BY BEES.

FIG. 3.—LETTERS MADE BY BEES, BY EMPTYING FILLED COMB.

from the hive and that may be emptied of their honey by a centrifugal machine. A pure and limpid honey is thus obtained with surprising rapidity and without breaking the combs, which are replaced in the hives to be filled anew by the bees. . . . . .

"It is sufficient, then, to suspend these sheets of wax in a hive to cause the bees to utilize them as a foundation for the lateral cell-walls. They must, however, be made of absolutely pure wax; if not, they are torn to pieces by the bees and thrown out of the hive. This custom of the bees, of following the bee-keeper's indications, is utilized to make them build their combs in all sorts of odd shapes. It is necessary only to fix strips of molded wax perpendicularly on a plank, fastening them with strong glue or melted wax. They are then surrounded with a sort of mold, which leaves just space enough for the bee to build its cells and move about. The most convenient size to give to this space is indicated by the usual space left between the combs in a beehive. The whole is placed in a hive upside down—that is, with the plank on top; and the bees go to work on it without delay. Fig. 1 *A* shows the plank with its strips of comb-foundation. In *B* we see the guide and at *C* the whole mold at the end of the bees' work. In Fig. 2 the letters, made thus separately, have been fastened together to form words. Generally the boards are covered with velvet to hide the joints. Fig. 3 represents an inscription made by the bees in a filled comb. It was obtained by covering the comb with a thin sheet of metal or paper, in which letters had been cut out. The bees empty the cells that are open, after which the guiding sheet is removed. Thus the bees, man's workmen, become artists in spite of themselves, and sometimes build their cakes of honeycomb in truly curious forms—crowns, stars, flowers, imitations of fruits—which are obtained by means of complicated molds, joined with great patience, for often the laborious insects are foiled by the difficulties, and it becomes necessary to make several trials."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

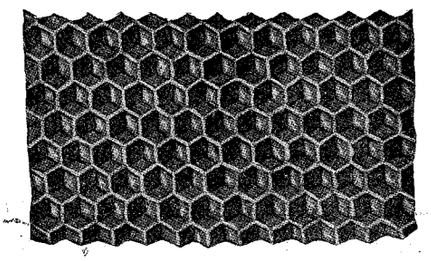

FIG. 4.—SHEET OF COMB-FOUNDATION.

THE RESULTS OF THE "POISON SQUAD" EXPERIMENTS.

THE public has lost sight of the "poison squad," otherwise known as "Professor Wiley's boarders," and yet the first official information regarding the experiment in which they took part in Washington last year has just been issued in a report of the Department of Agriculture. As will be remembered, the object of the experiment was to determine the influence of boric acid and borax on digestion and health. During six months twelve young men submitted themselves to the observation of experts and gave a test of the effect of natural and preserved foods upon the system. Says the New York *Tribune*, in a discussion of the report (June 23):

"The trial seems to have demonstrated that, while the human body can endure considerable quantities of boric acid in food without serious results, yet the steady absorption of the drug is unhealthful and especially likely to work injury to persons of a delicate constitution.

"The report shows that boric acid taken in food is eliminated from the system almost entirely by the kidneys, and that, as the maximum traces of it are found only three days after administration, the drug meanwhile is present in the circulation. It is not shown that the boric acid has any directly deleterious effect upon the kidneys, but anybody who realizes the prevalence of kidney disease under the unnatural strain upon those organs of the common mode of life, with its nervous tension and overeating, will feel it unwise to subject them unnecessarily to the work of eliminating from the body a chemical product which has no natural place there and with which they should not be called upon to deal. The department further finds that the continued use of boric acid, even in small quantities, which produce no immediate palpable effects and are not noticeable to the taste, results in loss of appetite, bad feeling, fulness in the head, and distress in the stomach. Persons regularly using borated food tend to lose weight, and analysis shows that a smaller proportion of borated than of natural food is digested and made available for the body's uses.

"The report is thoroughly conservative. It makes no sensational charges that food is poisoned by borax. It admits that articles of only occasional use may be preserved with the aid of boric acid without harm, and it concedes that meats shipped raw and not kept too long may without bad results receive an external coating of preservative which excludes germs of decomposition without penetrating far beneath the surface. Nevertheless, it is emphatic in its warning against the habitual use of preserved foods, and in its demand that such foods be honestly labelled that the consumer may know what he is getting. . . . . .

"It may be that for the preservation of some articles boric acid is necessary, or at least preferable to the chemical conditions which would be developed without it. The burden of proof on that point, however, rests upon the producer. He should be compelled to meet this obligation, to specify his use of boric acid and commend it to favor, and not allowed to sell goods under false pretenses. The report says: 'It is undoubtedly true that no patent effects may be produced in persons of good health by the occasional use of preservatives of this kind in small quantities; but the young, the debilitated, and the sick must not be forgotten, and the safe rule to follow is to exclude these preservatives from foods or general consumption.' This can only be done by compelling publicity in the use of the preservatives. Otherwise, in spite of all precaution, those who would be injured will unwittingly use them."

When Are Bananas Ripe?—Considering the proportions to which the use of the banana has attained, it is of importance to settle not only when it is in the best condition for consumption, but also when it has passed the stage at which it is fit for human food. Says *The British Medical Journal*, in a note on this subject:

"In their native countries bananas are seldom eaten before the skin is discolored and the pulp of so soft a consistence that it can be scooped out with a spoon. Under the artificial conditions in which they are placed in these climes they undergo somewhat rapid changes, and the times at which they are best suited for consumption may be short and difficult to predict with any degree of precision. Authorities, however, claim that they are habitually eaten here before they have reached their most suitable stage. Before they are thoroughly matured, moreover, they are apt to be insipid in flavor and to cause dyspepsia and other forms of intestinal disturbance. They should not be eaten before the skin is blackened in places, or when there is any reluctance in the skin to separate from the pulp. Housekeepers know how bananas will change in the course of a single night from a manifestly sound condition to one in which the skin is blackened and the pulp soft and slightly discolored. Now, children infinitely prefer these last bananas to those that are apparently sounder, altho their elders may hesitate to gratify their taste in this respect from a fear as to the wholesomeness of such

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fruit. Attacks of gastric or intestinal disturbance from the use of unsound bananas are far from common, and it may well be that in this instance the natural inclination of the child covers more wisdom than the caution of its elders—in fact, experts say that the banana, like the medlar, can hardly be in too ripe a condition for eating. With the rapid changes the fruit undergoes it is hardly surprising that cases of friction between the sanitary authorities and the vendors should be of frequent occurrence as regards the fitness, or not, of the fruit for sale or consumption. . . . It would seem to us that in many such cases the importers and retail dealers have a possible grievance, and their contention that sanitary inspectors require a more thorough knowledge of the different phases bananas undergo is a valid one. The general public, too, would seem to need convincing that at present they habitually eat their bananas in far too hard and immature a condition."

THE MANUFACTURE OF ICE.

ICE may, of course, be obtained by any of the methods of artificial refrigeration. These methods, says S. H. Bunnell, who contributes an article on the subject to *The Engineering Magazine* (June), all depend on the fact that a compressed gas when allowed to expand absorbs heat, or, in other words, grows cold. Practically the processes work by the compression of a gas or vapor, the removal of the resulting heat by running water or some other method of cooling, and the subsequent expansion of the medium with consequent reduction of temperature. The various processes differ only in the kind of gas used and the pressures employed. Three of the most common gases in use are ammonia, carbonic acid, and sulfur dioxid. The writer commends carbonic anhydrid (dry carbonic-acid gas) highly on account of its freedom from disagreeable odor, lack of inflammability, and failure to corrode the metallic parts of the apparatus. On the manufacture of ice by refrigerating methods of this kind Mr. Bunnell says:

"There are now two principal systems, known as can and plate, the first freezing water contained in open cans of sheet iron floated in refrigerated brine, and the second forming ice in sheets on the sides of cooled metal plates immersed in water. Clear crystal ice being demanded by the market, the dissolved air which would form bubbles during freezing and make the ice white must be driven off, by simply agitating the water in cans or plate-ice tanks through the medium of compressed air jets or agitating wheels, rarely by continually rocking all the cans by mechanism, or by previously distilling all the water used for making ice. The latter process insures the purity of the water, and is regularly used with the can system, exhaust steam from the engine which operates the plant being condensed, filtered, and cooled for use in the ice cans. . . . . When naturally pure water is at hand, the plate system is preferred, steam being unnecessary for ice-making, so that the machinery can be operated by an economical steam engine or by water or other power. The 300-pound cake of can ice is frozen in about forty-eight hours, whereas plate ice eleven inches thick is from ten days to two weeks in forming; which means that in the plate plant more than five times the quantity of water is in process of treatment, and the space and first cost is much greater than for the other system.

"Ice cans are lifted one or more at a time by hand or power cranes, and either dipped or sprinkled with water until the ice cake slips out, in modern plants to slide without manual labor through an automatic door into the storage room, registering its passage on the way to tally the output of the plant. Plate ice is loosened by substituting either hot gas from the compressor for the liquid evaporating in the hollow metal plates . . . or by cutting the slabs of ice free by mechanical saws or by small steam pipes which melt their way through the cakes. The loosened plates, weighing five to ten tons each, are lifted by a crane and subdivided by saws or steam-cutters into marketable pieces. Plate ice is beautifully clear and transparent, while can ice, being formed of radiating crystals, is generally more or less translucent in the interior and has whatever air or impurities may be present concentrated at the center. The purifying apparatus of the can plant requires continual care to avoid rust, dirt, and defective operation, while the plate-plant engineer has the problem of freezing good corners and detaching the large brittle slabs without cracking them, and of managing to have the proper number of plates of full thickness ready each night for the next day's demand. With the best apparatus and competent workmen the cost of manufacturing ice is less with the plate than with the can system."

Most manufactured ice, we are told, is used in refrigerators, and could profitably be replaced in many of them by direct mechanical refrigeration. The use of small independent plants in markets, hotels, and saloons is rapidly increasing, while in some thickly settled districts companies circulate cold brine through underground pipes, doing a profitable business in spite of the necessary loss. To quote further:

"The cooling of refrigerator cars by ice at enormous expense and at the cost of valuable freight space is a wasteful and ineffectual method of preserving meat during transportation. Refrigerating machinery has been at last applied to this service, and lines of mechanically cooled cars will probably soon be in operation. The successful machine is carried under the car body, driven from one of the axles, and applied to freezing ice in narrow tanks by the carbonic-anhydrid system. The condensing devices used on these cars are highly ingenious in detail, tho the principle is the familiar one of evaporating on the surface of the condensing pipes part of the water from a small supply carried in a tank along the car roof.

"Refrigerating and ice-making machines have already taken their place with steam-engines as machines with well-known principles of design and construction, manufactured by various shops in nearly every state in the country. Their general sale and use has undoubtedly added very greatly to the general comfort and health, and decreased the cost of living, by providing means of preserving and transporting perishable food products."

ONE USE OF INDIA-RUBBER.

THAT imports of india-rubber into the United States in the fiscal year about to end will exceed $40,000,000 in value, being far in excess of those of any former year, is asserted by a writer in *The Electrical World and Engineer*. He goes on to say:

"The demand for this article of exclusively foreign production for use in manufacturing has increased very rapidly in recent years, and the imports in the present fiscal year, as shown by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, will amount to about 60,000,000 pounds, valued, as already indicated, at fully $40,000,000. This rapid increase is apparently due, in a large degree, to the increasing use of this material for insulation as well as for tires of electric vehicles and automobiles of various classes, tho in other lines of manufacture the demand is also very great.

"The rapid growth in the use of this article of manufacture in the United States is illustrated in the fact that the total value of india-rubber and gutta-percha imported in 1870 was less than $3,500,000; in 1880, $9,500,000; in 1890, $15,000,000; in 1900, $31,000,000, and in 1904 will be fully $40,000,000. The increase in quantity has not been so rapid as the increase in value, owing to the fact that prices have advanced materially by reason of the greatly increased demand of the various manufacturing sections of the world, especially the United States.

"In 1880 the quantity of rubber imported into the United States amounted to 17,000,000 pounds, valued at $9,500,000, making the average price about 55 cents per pound. In 1890 the quantity imported was 34,000,000 pounds, valued at $15,000,000, or slightly less than 50 cents per pound. In 1900 the quantity imported was 49,000,000 pounds, valued at $31,000,000, or about 63 cents per pound; while in 1904 the record of the ten months for which figures are now available shows an average value for rubber imported of 68 cents per pound. In addition to this, however, large quantities of material utilized in conjunction with india-rubber are now imported.

"Importations of 'gutta-joolatong,' a product of India, which is used in certain industries as a substitute for india-rubber, now average more than 1,000,000 pounds a month, while importations of old and scrap india-rubber to be remanufactured amounted to over 15,000,000 pounds in the ten months of the fiscal year for

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which a record is now at hand. These importations of old and scrap rubber for remanufacture and of gutta-joolatong as a substitute in certain lines of work are comparatively new and have only been reported by the Bureau of Statistics as a separate item during a very recent period."

A WEAK SPOT IN OUR PATENT SYSTEM.

THAT under our laws patents are granted without requiring that the patent devices be worked, "even in the most perfunctory fashion," is, in the editorial opinion of *The Electrical World and Engineer*, a "conspicuous defect" in our system. Of course we err, if at all, on the side of liberality to the inventor; but the writer questions whether in the long run this apparently benign provision works to the inventor's benefit. He says:

"At the present time almost every class in the Patent Office is rich numerically in inventions. An attempt to work up the state of the art in almost any line discloses large numbers of more or less conflicting patents running back over a long term of years. Of these very few are fundamental in their bearing upon the art. Most of them are interlinked with their predecessors in a more or less complicated fashion and belong in the category of improvements. But of the whole mass of patents, primary and secondary, only a very small percentage have any record of practical usefulness. The vast majority is composed of patents unsuccessful and entirely unworked, or of patents taken out for purely defensive purposes, and never seriously intended to be worked. The result is that the inventor honestly striving to produce an article of industrial importance continually finds his way blocked by prior patents touching his invention, more or less remotely, but still sufficiently in the way to hinder material improvements or to control them if made. Even if the way be not completely blocked, it is so far obstructed as to make it difficult to get proper claims, or even claims sufficient actually to protect the new invention. How to avert this trouble is a very serious problem.

"We are more than half inclined to the opinion that some requirements for working should be introduced in our patent system at the first opportunity for the purpose of giving the public and particularly inventors of improvements a fair show. The technical working required in some countries abroad is altogether insufficient, since it is only necessary to go through the motions without really doing anything by which the public can benefit. Something considerably more drastic in the way of a remedy is needed to really put the unused patents and those held up for litigious purposes finally out of action. . . . With the immense mass of patents that has been accumulating some sort of relief is absolutely necessary if the march of improvement is to continue unobstructed. The details of any proposed system of relief naturally require to be worked out with great care, and we are far from proposing a simple panacea to meet all cases. Yet some means ought to be provided for getting unused and unsalable patents out of the way without waiting seventeen years for them to die of old age."

The Telephone in Abyssinia.—Nearly eight hundred miles of telephone wire have already been put up in Abyssinia, and one thousand more are in process of construction, according to an American engineer who has been employed in that work, in an interview with the Washington *Post*. He says:

"The work is being done for the Abyssinian Government, and the contractor has had almost every imaginable trouble to contend with. Tremendous rainfalls were the first source of damage, washing out many miles of pole line. Scarcely had this damage been made good when the poles again began to fall. This time the cause was termites, or white ants. The destruction was stopped by erecting iron poles, but the latter proved very attractive to the natives, who tore them out and converted them into tools. To put a stop to this, messengers were sent throughout the country proclaiming that extreme punishment awaited any who touched the telephone lines. The principal trouble encountered now are elephants, who use the telephone poles as scratching-posts, thus knocking them down, and monkeys, who find the wires delightful swings. The rapid growth of the jungle also gives some trouble and makes it necessary to keep a party of men constantly employed cutting away the young growth."

The Baby's Weight.—That an infant ought to be weighed each week—or at least every fourteen days—whatever may be its mode of nourishment, we are told in a report by M. A. Pinard on "The Hygiene of Infancy," printed in *The Bulletin of the Academy of Medicine* (Paris, March 15). Says this writer:

"Weighing is the only exact means of verifying whether the growth of the infant is normal. The weight of a child who is well, drinks good milk in sufficient quantity, and digests it well ought not to vary sensibly from the averages given below. By indicating by the letter W the weight of the infant four days after its birth (an infant loses weight the first three days after its birth) . . . one may show the following averages:

First month	W + 1 lb. 10.5 oz.
Second month	W + 3 lbs. 5.5 oz.
Third month	W + 4 lbs. 11.0 oz.
Fourth month	W + 6 lbs. 1.0 oz.
Fifth month	W + 7 lbs. 5.5 oz.
Sixth month	W + 8 lbs. 8.5 oz.
Seventh month	W + 9 lbs. 10.0 oz.
Eighth month	W + 10 lbs. 10.0 oz.
Ninth month	W + 11 lbs. 8.5 oz.
Tenth month	W + 12 lbs. 5.5 oz.
Eleventh month	W + 13 lbs. 1.0 oz.
Twelfth month	W + 13 lbs. 11.0 oz.

"Hence, if an infant weighs seven pounds four days after its birth, it ought to weigh about twenty pounds at the age of one year. These figures are evidently not at all absolute; but if the infant grows normally, its weight ought not to vary greatly from that indicated above."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"PROF. FRANK H. BIGELOW has advanced the theory," says *The American Inventor*, "that the sun is a binary star in process of formation, and suggests that it is possible that the flaming envelope of gas of the sun really conceals two disks, which may be entirely separated, or as yet connected in the form of the familiar dumb-bell figure. Considerable speculation has been aroused among astronomers by the publication of this theory."

"SCOUTING with the aid of the telephone has become one of the features of modern warfare and is now being made use of by the Japanese," says *The Western Electrician*. "Two scouts proceed from the lines toward the enemy; one, the observer, is a skilled army officer who makes the observations, which are transmitted back to headquarters through a telephone line paid out from a reel carried by an electrician of the signal corps. A ground return is used, the ground being made by thrusting a bayonet or hatchet into the earth and attaching one end of the line to it. The electrician carries a battery on his back. He also makes the connections and does the talking. A special conductor is used, which will stand the rough usage. In this manner a scout may be able to stay out a long time and give valuable information without being obliged to make a number of hazardous trips to the front."

"IN addition to the other surprising properties of *n*-rays," says *The Electrical Review*, "it is now stated by well-known scientific men that *n*-rays—or, rather, those substances which have the property of emitting these rays—are affected by anesthetics. A statement to this effect was made recently by Meyer, who found that plants subjected to chloroform lose their power of emitting *n*-rays. His work has been carried further by Becquerel, who has investigated the influence of anesthetics on other sources of this surprising form of radiation. He found that several inorganic sources of *n*-rays lose temporarily their power under the action of chloroform, ether, or nitrous oxide. These experiments raise the question, whether the emission of *n*-rays is a fundamental vital process. If so, where lies the dividing line between organic and inorganic bodies? In view of other investigations of a somewhat similar character, altho along an entirely different line of research, this topic is becoming of increasing interest."

"DR. JULES REHNS, of Paris, has been carrying out several experiments to ascertain the precise effects of radium burning upon the skin," says *The Scientific American*. "If the rays of one-sixteen-hundredth part of an ounce of radium bromide are applied, no pain is experienced nor is there any mark left at the time of application; but twenty-four hours later a red mark appears, remains for a fortnight, fades, and leaves behind a scar similar to that of a burn. If the application be continued for ten minutes instead of five, the mark becomes visible in eighteen hours. Ulceration does not occur unless the radium has been applied for at least an hour. If the spot thus caused is treated medically, suppuration may be prevented and the wound cured in six weeks or two months. But if it is not attended to, it gathers, becomes painful, and lasts an indefinite period. Some of these wounds or burns, caused three months ago by one hour's application of radium, still show no signs of healing. Moles can be destroyed by applying the radium for ten minutes."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

ANALOGIES BETWEEN THE CHURCH AND THE TRADE-UNION.

IN the face of a pronounced tendency to misunderstanding between the churches and the labor-unions, the Rev. George Hodges, dean of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, comes forward to remind us that there are nevertheless certain fundamental points of agreement between the two. The history of the unions, he says, is singularly near to the history of the churches. The only errors of the union concerning which he feels himself qualified to speak are those which he is able to understand "because they are equally the errors of the church." "For better and for worse," he concludes, "the church and the union stand together."

Mr. Hodges finds his first agreement in "the fact of variety." He writes (in *The Outlook*, June 18):

"People sometimes speak of the union as if that name stood for a single type of the organization of labor; but the truth is that the unions are as different as the churches. . . . There are unions which are disposed to go into politics; while there are others which oppose such an association with all their might. So it is in regard to Socialism; so in regard to industrial peace and war. There are unions which have a strike every few weeks; there are other unions which have not had a strike for forty years. Anybody who begins to talk about the church may properly be interrupted after the first sentence and asked, 'What church do you mean? Are you discussing the Catholics or the Congregationalists? Do you refer to the Presbyterians or to the Unitarians? Are you criticising the Methodists or the Mennonites?' Plainly there are differences. So there are among the unions."

As a result of this fact of variety, church and union are alike in "the reasonable demand to be judged by their best rather than by their worst, by their saints rather than by their sinners, by their ideals rather than by their blunders."

A second agreement he finds in a unity of purpose underlying this variety—the purpose to benefit the community. But the most interesting parallel that the writer draws is between the attitude of the union toward nonunion men and the attitude of the church toward the heretic and the schismatic. On this point he writes:

"The church, like the union, is certain of the righteousness of its own cause. It believes that the welfare of the whole community is involved in the Christian organization. And here it greatly exceeds the union, for while the union man claims that his society is necessary to the salvation of the laboring class in this present life, the churchman asserts that his society is essential to the salvation of all people, of all classes, both in this world and in the next. . . . . .

"But the heretic and the schismatic weaken the church. They attack and endanger the glorious cause. They bring into peril the immortal soul of man. They keep back the fulfilment of the will of God. I am trying to show the union man that the churchman is able to understand how he feels because he occupies the same position. The union has never in its moments of deepest anger spoken of the scab as the church has spoken of the heretic. Did you ever read the major excommunication? The union has never punished a man who is accused of stealing his neighbor's job as the church has punished the man who is accused of destroying his neighbor's soul. Our custom was to burn such persons over a slow fire.

"We have been through it all, from the least to the greatest and the worst. We have made use of the strike and the boycott to an extent which fills whole chapters of history. We have not hesitated, when we had a point to gain or an enemy to hurt, to lay a whole nation under an interdict, whereby the people were deprived of the necessaries of the spiritual life. When Mary was the Queen of England, you remember what we did. We got a law passed that nobody except an official of our union should baptize or confirm, or administer the sacrament of the altar, or marry, or even bury, in all the realm, under pain first of fine, then of imprisonment, and then of death. Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer were burned at the stake as nonunion bishops. You know what we did as the Amalgamated Association of Congregationalists and Presbyterians. We cut off the head of a nonunion king. You remember how we behaved in Massachusetts in the matter of the open State. There is no difference in principle between the open State and the open shop. The question was, Shall we permit nonunionists to share with us in the government? And we said, No. Not a man shall hold a public office or even cast a vote unless he is a member of the church. And we whipped the nonunion Baptists and the nonunion Quakers, beating them with scourges through the streets of our chief cities.

"It never did us any good. It never brought our cause to victory. It led straight to defeat always. We have tried the policy of compulsion to the uttermost, and we assert as the total result of our experience that it is a policy of tragic blunder. We tried it in all honesty of purpose, for the general good, with a clear conscience, in the sight of God. It seemed to us, as it seems to-day to many a union, that it was the only thing to do. How can a man stand by in silence while a strike-breaker steals the bread out of the hands of his hungry children? How can a man be passive and peaceable while a heretic is poisoning the wells of truth? We did just what the union does: We struck the heretic, intending thereby to do right and serve heaven. But we have to say that every such blow damaged our own cause and helped heresy."

The writer believes that since God has implanted in our souls both the instinct of association and the instinct of independence, institutionalism and individualism are alike divinely ordained. "Both must be maintained," he concludes; "and in this nation both will be maintained, in spite of all protests of the unions or of the churches."

ST. PAUL THE POET.

"BEFORE and beyond everything else we regard St. Paul as a poet," writes Mr. E. E. Kellett. This follows the statements that "of all men that ever lived, Paul was perhaps the most bewilderingly manifold," and that "as an organizer the very constitution of the Christian church to-day is a testimony to his powers." But to lose sight of the fact that he was essentially a poet, says Mr. Kellett, is likely to lead to a fundamental misconception of his writings. His eloquence, his theology, his general view of the world, were all colored by his poetical nature. To quote further (from *The Expositor*, London):

"His speeches, so far as they have descended to us, are poetical in their very texture; his theology, as we hope to show, is that of a man who is poet first and theologian afterward; and his very conception of the possibility of a gospel for the Gentiles proves a width and power of imagination which, among Jews, is paralleled in Isaiah, and in Isaiah alone. The other apostles were Jews, and narrow: Paul, tho a Hebrew of the Hebrews, was a poet, and therefore the broadest of men. He had all the sublime daring of his compatriot Heine, together with a reverence the very conception of which was lacking to Heine. In a word, he who alone of the Jews looked forward to the time when there should be neither Jew nor Greek was himself that most amazing of combinations, Jew and Greek in one."

Mr. Kellett proceeds to a most unexpected comparison between St. Paul and Shakespeare. He writes:

"Like Shakespeare, Paul did not disdain a play upon words. In 'Richard the Second,' the sick Gaunt plays nicely with his name; in the Epistle to Philemon, Paul the aged plays upon the name Onesimus. The style of Paul, like that of Shakespeare, is a style in which the sense constantly breaks the bonds of the language, and in which strict grammar is always subordinated to vigor. The speeches of Prospero, with their anacoluthons, their daring distortions, their strength of meaning combined with laxity of syntax, are marvelously similar to the Epistles of Paul. That method of 'linked suggestion,' again, on which Shakespeare's sentences are constructed, is preeminently characteristic of Paul, and in Paul, as in Shakespeare, the latter end of a sentence, like that of Gonzalo's commonwealth, frequently forgets its beginning. In both, there is a sublime indifference to mere logical correctness, and in both

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the supreme aim of style is attained, the expression of thoughts that breathe so that they seem actually to burn into the brain of the reader. Allowing for a few differences, the remarks of Abbott on the general character of Shakespearian grammar apply almost without alteration to the Pauline. Nor is it hard to believe that in substance also the two might have been found similar; that the Paul who wrote so discriminatingly to Timothy and to Titus had a conception of the niceties of human nature not much inferior to Shakespeare's; and that he who wrote the first chapter of Romans was not incapable of creating a Regan, a Goneril, or an Edmund."

Further, Mr. Kellett points out that Paul, of all the writers in the New Testament, is the one whose quotations are almost invariably from the poets. We read:

"If he wishes to inculcate the necessity of choosing good companions, he quotes Menander; if to assert the fatherhood of God, he quotes Aratus; if to summarize in an epigram the Cretan character, he quotes Epimenides. Still more significant are his allusions to Old-Testament writers. Of the seventy-eight references to these authors in the Epistle to the Romans, forty-one are from Isaiah or the Psalms; and even when dealing with the comparatively prosaic subject-matter of the Second Epistle to the Corinthians, he draws his illustrations in astonishingly large quantity from the poetical books."

"Similarly, when he has recourse to history," we read, "he views it not like an antiquary, but like a poet." Nor do these facts exhaust the argument. We read further:

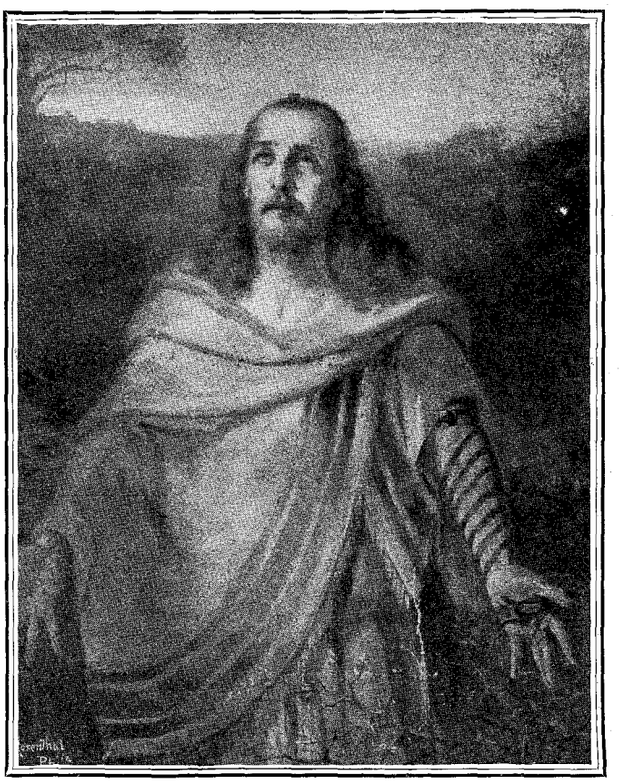
"The doxologies and fragments of church hymns with which his epistles are studded may or may not be his own, tho we incline to the view that, like Wesley, he contributed to the hymnology of his own services; but we are not left to conjectures like these for indications of his 'insuppressive poetic mettle.' In the Epistle to the Romans, after a lengthened and profound disquisition on the nature of faith and the doctrine of justification, he begins to exhort his readers: 'I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, *that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice.*' What a daring flight of poetry is this! It is a metaphor so deep that scores of sermons have not exhausted its meaning, and only our unfortunate familiarity with it prevents us from realizing how far removed from prose it is. It is followed by a series of practical maxims, in which we detect now the style of Theognis and now that of the Proverbs of Solomon. In the Epistle to the Ephesians, again, having occasion to urge watchfulness and courage upon his readers, he gives them a number of metaphors of which the extreme boldness and beauty have long been lost through use, but which must have roused the minds of his Ephesian readers, to whom they came fresh, like the strokes of a whip. 'Put on,' he says, in words for which his favorite Isaiah had given but the barest hint, 'the whole armor of God. Stand, having girded your loins with truth, and having put on the breastplate of righteousness, and having shod your feet with the preparation of the gospel of peace; withal taking the shield of faith; and take the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God.' If this is not poetry, then Spenser's 'Faerie Queene' itself, that most poetical of poems, must be adjudged to be prose, for what is the 'Faerie Queene' but an expansion of these few verses? . . . .

"Of all Paul's poems none is more intensely lyrical than the Epistle to the Colossians: and few, as we might have expected, have been subjected to more unmerciful dissection. It is full, almost throughout, of a Shelleyan, impalpable, ethereal imagination, whose meaning is only to be grasped by those who approach it *as* poesy. The painful grammarian, the textual critic, the strict and logical theologian, have no place here. . . . Not staying to calculate or refine, heedless whether he may be found guilty of self-contradiction or not, Paul here yields himself to a rushing tide of enthusiasm that bears him into regions of which it is hardly lawful for man to speak. Whether he is in the body or out of the body he knows not; suffice it that he is under the inspiration of the Spirit of God. His words, indeed, do not fall into metrical lengths; his lines do not always begin with capital letters; but their imagery, their passion, their fine frenzy, glancing from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven, seem literally to body forth the forms of things unknown, and to give a local habitation and a name to the most airy and impalpable of spiritual things. The poetic strain begins early. 'The hope' of the Colossians is 'laid up for them in the heavens.' Not only is the phrase absolutely original—parallels to it having been sought in vain—but the metaphor of hope as a treasure laid up for future use is one that could only have occurred to a poet."

Mr. Kellett regards it as a calamity that St. Paul, "the most passionate and poetical of men," should have been treated by the commentors as tho he were "a compiler of a theological compendium." Few men, he concludes, would repay more the sort of study which Coleridge or Dowden has given to Shakespeare.

A JEWISH PAINTER'S IDEA OF JESUS.

IT has often been remarked that of all the famous pictorial conceptions of Christ none emphasizes the fact that he was a Jew. Now Mr. Max Rosenthal, a Jewish painter, in his "Jesus at Prayer," has portrayed Jesus standing erect in the customary



JESUS AT PRAYER.
From the painting by Max Rosenthal.

Jewish attitude of prayer, and wearing the talith, phylacteries, and praying-shawl. In defense of this conception we read (in *The New Era Illustrated Magazine*) as follows:

"His [Mr. Rosenthal's] readings in the New Testament have given him no reason to believe that all the Jewish customs in regard to prayer were not observed by Jesus. In fact, the words, 'He fell on his face and prayed,' would indicate that in the supreme moment of his life he sought the attitude which all Jews take on the Day of Atonement. Mr. Rosenthal has, therefore, painted Jesus standing erect and open-eyed, instead of kneeling with bowed head, as Christian painters have been accustomed to represent him, an attitude unknown among Jews, and therefore unlikely to have been assumed by Jesus. Even the painters who have attempted some Orientalism have not dared to go very far, and when Mr. Rosenthal adds to the erect figure the praying-shawl, with the required fringes, and the phylacteries, he puts his picture in a class by itself."

This Jewish painter takes exception also to the effeminate type of features too often attributed to Jesus by Christian artists. Says the writer in *The New Era:*

"The man who lived the arduous life of Jesus, who had the

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courage to sourge money changers from the Temple and to defy the scribes and Pharisees on their own ground, was no weakling and must have had a face which showed his strength and power. Mr. Rosenthal has, therefore, pictured Jesus as a strongly built man of Jewish features, idealistic, but far from any suggestion of effeminacy. He stands in Mr. Rosenthal's picture with his face turned to heaven and eyes open, praying like a Jew 'in the open and frank communion of the son who speaks to his father.'"

JAPAN AND CHRISTIANITY.

THE LITERARY DIGEST of June 18 quoted from the comment of religious and secular papers on the rumored possibility of Japan's assuming, by an imperial edict, the rôle of a Christian nation. *The Spectator* (London) adds a later word to the effect that as Christianity, the nominal creed of all first-class Powers, is the *lingua franca* of the West, by means of which those Powers are able to understand one another's highest thoughts, and also to know—at least approximately—the probable limits of one another's lowest actions, its adoption by Japan would establish between Japan and those Powers an important medium of moral communication. But Mr. Harold Bolce attributes to Japanese statesmanship a different ideal. Japan's most diplomatic statesmen, he says (in *The Booklover's Magazine*, June) can not conceal the conviction that the propaganda of agnosticism, with which Japan confidently expects to rejuvenate Asia, is vastly superior to anything that has come out of the West. Mr. Bolce quotes a Japanese university professor, who said to him:

"Our empire has salted all the seas that have flowed into it. The West can not hope to Christianize Japan when our ambition is to Japanize Christianity, and to carry the new doctrines, the gospel of rational ethics, to the millions of Asia, and, in time, to all the world. We shall go to China—in fact, we are already there—with a harmonious blending of the best precepts in Buddhism, Confucianism, Bushido, Brahminism, Herbert Spencer, Christianity, and other systems of thought, and we shall, I think, have little trouble in awakening the naturally agnostic mind of the Chinese to the enlightenment of modern free thought. What the Far East needs is a religion as modern as machinery. We have had more gods than were good for us. We believe that a cosmopolitan gospel, tolerating the existence but minimizing the potency of prayers, offerings, shrines, temples, churches, litanies, and gods, and dwelling more on the time that now is and the relation of man to man, will create a wonderful reformation in Asia. We confidently believe that it has been assigned to Japan to lead the world in this new intellectual era in the progress of mankind."

Mr. Bolce himself goes on to say:

"And the conviction that fate's imperative mandate to Japan is to carry modern rationalism into Asia gains additional inspiration through the realization that, by so doing, not only will that continent be emancipated from superstition, but will be saved from coming under intellectual subjugation to Western Powers.

"Altho Japan is building temples and shrines and sustaining ancient ceremonials, they are more an expression of estheticism than religion. Pilgrimages to altars, instead of assuming the gloom of funereal fanaticism, take on the merriment of holiday affairs. It is a pious festival which bears all the visible delights of a successful picnic.

"Religious intolerance is not one of the demerits of Japan. A Buddhist devotee is perfectly content to pause and pay devotions at a Shinto shrine. Christianity is rejected, the Japanese contend, not because it conflicts with the ancient creeds of Asia, but because it is itself a faith—Oriental in origin—which the Orient has finally outgrown.

"Believing, therefore, that Japan has developed philosophically far beyond Christian Powers, and that it is that country's duty to bring rational salvation to the Celestial Empire, the Japanese people contend that ultimately they will be justified in establishing their sway in Asia.

"This belief in Japan's mission to carry the gospel of rationality to the whole yellow race, and finally to the world, forms a large part of the conviction that the military movement of Japan toward the West is the genesis of an advance which shall make Japan the most conspicuously progressive nation among the Powers."

Bearing in a general way upon this subject is a paper on "The Religious Nature of the Japanese," by Prof. George William Knox, at one time of the Imperial University, Tokyo. Professor Knox states that, primarily, religion to the Japanese is the worship of the wonderful. They are hero-worshipers and marvel-worshipers. But at its highest, he tells us (in *The Homiletic Review*, June), the religious nature of the Japanese is far more than this. He writes:

"We remember the often-quoted passage in the writings of Kant, in which he describes how the starry heavens above and the voice of conscience within alike call forth the deepest feelings of his soul; and in some such thought we would combine the worship of the marvelous in the Japanese with their unhesitating loyalty to men and to principles. It is often said in our day that loyalty is the religion of the Japanese; but in the past as well the hero has been the man who has put righteousness before life. Righteousness had, of course, its peculiar Japanese meaning—not the righteousness of the respectable, peaceful, middle-class European or American, but the righteousness of the gentleman of feudal times, to whom honor and loyalty were the great commandments of the law. To sacrifice oneself unhesitatingly, to cast aside everything one holds dear, and to endure to the uttermost for parent or lord or native land—this has seemed to the Japanese the highest expression of the divinities. Such a hero is to be worshiped, and, more, he is to be the godlike guide of life."

This element, dominant in the Japanese to-day, says Professor Knox, more than anything else explains the history of the fifty years past. For them the religion of the future must embody "a great ethical ideal, for which men may die and by which they shall live—an ideal greater than man and more worthy of labor and desire than life."

TOLSTOY'S ARRAIGNMENT OF MODERN IRRELIGION.

"WHAT is Religion?" asks Count Tolstoy in an essay excluded from the Russian edition of his collected works, but printed in a volume of his "Essays and Letters," translated and edited by Aylmer Maude. He arrives at a characteristic answer after an examination of present-day social and religious conditions, in the course of which he accuses the people of the present age of living without any faith. The educated wealthy minority, he says, have "freed themselves from the church hypnotism, believe in nothing at all, and look upon every faith as an absurdity, or as merely a useful means of keeping the masses in subjection." On the other hand, "the immense, poor, uneducated majority—consisting of people who, with few exceptions, are really sincere—being still under the hypnotism of the church, think they believe in what is suggested to them as a faith, altho it is not really a faith, for instead of elucidating to man his position in the world it only darkens it." He writes further:

"Never at any period of religious decline has the neglect and forgetfulness of the chief characteristic of all religion and of Christianity in particular—the principle of human equality—fallen to so low a level as it has descended to in our time.

"A chief cause in our time of the terrible cruelty of man to man—besides the complete absence of religion—is the refined complexity of life, which hides from men the consequences of their actions. However cruel the Attilas and Genghis Khans and their followers may have been, the process of personally killing people face to face must have been unpleasant to them, and the consequences of the slaughter must have been still more unpleasant: the lamentations of the kindred of the slain, and the presence of the corpses. So that the consequences of their cruelty tended to diminish it. But to-day we kill people by so complex a transmission, and the consequences of our cruelty are so carefully removed and hidden from us that there are no effects tending to restrain cruelty; and the cruelty of one set of men toward another is ever

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increasing and increasing, till it has reached dimensions it never attained before."

Two reasons he advances why at the present day "the destruction of millions of human lives for the convenience of a ruling minority is considered a most usual and necessary event, and is continually going on." The first is that the fundamental principle of all religion—the equality of men—is "forgotten, neglected, and buried under all sorts of absurd dogmas in the religion now professed"; and the second is that in science "this same inequality (in the theory of the struggle for existence and survival of the fittest) is acknowledged to be a necessary condition of life." To continue:

"Men of to-day do not know how to express sufficient delight over the splendid, unprecedented, colossal progress achieved by technical science during the nineteenth century.

"There is no doubt that never in history was such material progress made in mastering the powers of nature as during the nineteenth century. But also there is no doubt that never in history was there such an example of immoral life, freed from any force restraining man's animal inclinations, as that given by our ever-increasingly bestialized, Christian humanity. The material progress achieved in the nineteenth century has really been great; but that progress has been bought by such neglect of the most elementary demands of morality as humanity never before was guilty of, even in the days of Genghis Khan, Attila, or Nero.

"There is no doubt that the ironclads, railroads, printing-presses, tunnels, phonographs, Roentgen rays, and so forth, are very good. They are all very good; but what are also good—good, as Ruskin says, beyond comparison with anything else—are human lives, such as those of which millions are now mercilessly ruined for the acquisition of ironclads, railways, and tunnels, which instead of beautifying life disfigure it. To those the usual reply is that appliances are already being invented, and will with time be invented, to check such destruction of human life as is now going on; but this is untrue. As long as men do not consider all men their brothers and do not consider human lives the most sacred of all things—on no account to be sacrificed; since to support them is the very first and most immediate of duties—that is, as long as men do not treat each other religiously, they will always, for the sake of personal advantage, ruin one another's lives. No one will be so silly as to agree to spend thousands of pounds if he can attain the same ends by spending a hundred pounds—with a few human lives that are at his disposal thrown in. On the railroads in Chicago about the same number of people are crushed each year. And the owners of the railroads, quite naturally, do not adopt appliances which would prevent these people from being crushed, for they have calculated that the annual payments to the injured and to their families come to less than the interest on the cost of such appliances. . . . . .

"Christian nations have conquered and subdued the American Indians, Hindus, and Africans, and are now conquering and subduing the Chinese, and are proud of doing so. But really these conquests and subjugations do not result from the Christian nations being spiritually superior to those conquered, but, contrariwise, from their being spiritually far inferior to them. Leaving the Hindus and Chinese out of account, even among the Zulus there were, and still are, some sort of obligatory religious rules, prescribing certain actions and forbidding others; but among our Christian nations there are none at all. Rome conquered the world just when Rome had freed itself from every religion. The same, only in a greater degree, is the case now with the Christian nations. They are all in one and the same condition of having rejected religion; and therefore, notwithstanding dissensions among themselves, they are all united and form one confederate band of robbers, among whom theft, plunder, depravity, and murder, individually or collectively, go on without causing the least compunction of conscience, and even with the greatest self-complacency, as occurred the other day in China. Some believe in nothing, and are proud of it; others pretend to believe in what they for their own advantage hypnotize the common folk into accepting as a faith; while others, again—the great majority, the common people, as a whole—accept as a faith the hypnotic suggestions to which they are subjected, and slavishly submit to all that is demanded of them by the dominant and unbelieving hypnotizers.

THEOLOGY AND THE NATURAL SCIENCES.

ON the old but ever new topic, the possibility of a harmony between Christianity and the teachings of the natural sciences, comes a significant contribution from the pen of a leading German savant, E. G Steude. It is published in the oldest and most influential exponent of Christian apologetics published in Germany, the *Beweis des Glaubens* (vol. 40, No. 1), edited by Steude in conjunction with Professor Zöckler, of Greifswald. The trend of this paper, which bears the title "Auf Zum Kampfe!" (On to the Battle!) is as follows:

After long and bitter controversies, it seemed as tho finally a *modus vivendi* had been attained between the natural sciences and Christianity. Not a few have entered upon the twentieth century with the conviction that peace had been established, and that this object had been attained by concessions made by both sides. The crude atheistic materialism of a Vogt, Moleschott, and Büchner had been condemned by science itself, and the mechanical Darwinism, with its ambition to be the final philosophy, was regarded as dead. The "World-Riddle" book of Haeckel and his Monism had been rejected as unscientific and unphilosophical. On the other hand, theology had gone out of its way almost to please its opponent. The great majority of apologetical writers had ceased to claim the literal interpretation of the story of creation as given in Genesis, and were content to see in this account a gradual development in the work of creation that could be reconciled with the demands of science. Even in the question as to the possibility of miracles, methods of interpretation were adopted that were at least partially satisfactory to science. And to cap the climax, at none of the annual international conventions of scientists in Europe since 1877, when Haeckel had openly defied the church and Christianity, has a word been said against Christianity and its creed.

But all this has been changed as in the twinkling of an eye, and it has become apparent that the aggressive antagonism of the natural sciences to all positive Christian teachings has only been temporarily silent, not dead. This antagonism has broken out with redoubled fury, chiefly through the address made at the seventy-fifth convention of the German naturalists, held in Cassel, by the president, Professor Ladenburg [of which a report appeared in THE LITERARY DIGEST of December 5, 1903]. The contents of this address are such that it is the imperative duty of all those who maintain that the Scriptures properly interpreted are in full harmony with the real teachings of scientific research to take up arms in the defense of positive Biblical truth. The type of the antichristian views of Ladenburg is indeed not that crude species of unbelief which denies even the existence of a God; but it does claim that there are no evidences for the belief in the immortality of the soul, nor for other fundamental teachings of the Christian system. It is generally conceded that this is, on the whole, the position of the natural science of the day, especially as Laudenburg's position has not been opposed by a single journal of that department of research. In 1877, when Haeckel demanded that Darwinism should be taught in the public schools, Virchow, in the name of science, resisted this demand so vigorously that the convention almost to a man voted against Haeckel. The approval now shown, tacitly or openly, of the extreme position taken by the Cassel speaker, is evidence that on all essential points natural science has made no concessions, and is at heart as anti-Biblical as it ever was.

Other protagonists of a Christian form of science are in full agreement with Steude in this matter. Among these is Dr. Dennert, in his new apologetical journal, *Glaube und Wissen*, who regards the case of Ladenburg as typical. Bettex, the most brilliant and popular writer of this school, in the *Alte Glaube*, warns his readers against a false optimism, as tho there were now peace between faith and unfaith, drawing attention to such facts as the republication of Büchner's "Kraft und Stoff" (Power and Matter), of Strauss's "Der Alte und der Neue Glaube" (The Old and the New Faith), even in popular cheap editions, as evidences that the old opposition of science to Christianity is not dead. The enthusiasm for the writings of a Zola and an Ibsen are viewed as indications of the same tendency.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE THREE LEADING FACTORS AT THE FRONT.

PORT ARTHUR still to be captured, Kuropatkin not yet finally defeated, and a revival of Russia's capacity to take the offensive on the water give us the three factors at the front upon which European expert opinion is now fixed.

As regards Port Arthur, a series of tremendous bombardments will begin there in about a week, according to the timed predictions of the London *Mail*, *News*, and *Times*. The delay at that place, according to *The Mail*, has been occasioned by the labor of bringing up heavy siege guns and the immense quantities of ammunition needed to keep those guns in continuous action:

"When the final attack opens, the defenses of the beleaguered city will be searched by a rain of shells from the large number of ponderous howitzers and huge siege guns which the Japanese intend to bring into play. Experiments have shown that nothing can long resist such a fire, and so soon as the measure of destruction is complete the stormers will carry one or more of the heights which dominate the harbor and town, and will utilize these positions for a fresh attack. It is not to be expected that Port Arthur will be carried in a single day. Probably there will be a long series of attacks on various forts, till finally the Russian position becomes untenable and the garrison is forced to a surrender."

The Japanese movement against Kuropatkin, which now constitutes the second great feature of the campaign, may not develop fully until the new commander-in-chief of the land forces, Marquis Oyama, has had time to reach the scene. He is expected almost daily, and upon his arrival, according to London organs, the armies of Kuroki, Oku, Nodzu, and Nogi must each hereafter be regarded as more or less a corps. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) gives Oku 70,000 men, Kuroki 60,000, Nodzu 50,000, and Nogi about the same number. This paper does not expect many more troops to go to the mainland from Japan. The advance of the Japanese will not in any case, it predicts, be beyond Mukden, if so far. Oyama wishes to end all possibility of a raid southward from Liao-Yang to relieve Port Arthur. In fact, all continental European papers incline to think that the advance of the Japanese northward is not to cut off Kuropatkin's retreat, or even to defeat him decisively, but to end all prospect of interference with the operations in front of Port Arthur when the heat of the struggle there has begun. The expert of the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says:

"The first part of the campaign having been consumed in preparations, on one side as well as on the other, the second part, which has scarcely begun, can hardly have any other objective than the capture—or the relief—of Port Arthur. It is about this city that operations will necessarily center until its assailants or defenders succumb. But it is proper to observe that if the fall of the place would by no means end the war, its relief, on the other hand, would be an event of the first importance in view of the conditions under which it would necessarily be effected. It is quite natural that the Japanese, not having found themselves in a position to execute opportunely the only maneuver capable of placing Port Arthur in their power—isolating it—that is, defeating and driving Kuropatkin back at first—should now put all their hopes in a siege energetically conducted and protected from all attempts externally. This is why the forward movement of General Kuroki, pompously hailed in all recent despatches as a resumption of the Japanese offensive, seems to have for its real object merely a better masking of the place and the more adequate protection of the rear of the besieging forces."

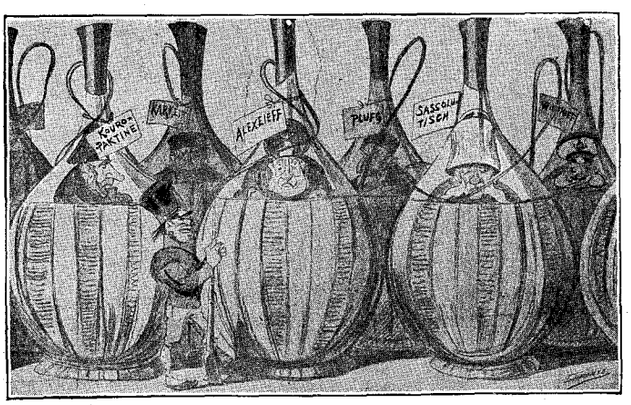
This conception of the Japanese strategy is directly opposed to the London *Mail's* idea that Kuropatkin has been practically surrounded and now has an army threatening his communications. This is nonsensical, according to the *Figaro*, which tells us that Kuropatkin can retreat in good order whenever he deems it advisable.

The last great factor, that of supremacy at sea, seems involved in some uncertainty. The London *Times* is greatly disappointed at Admiral Kamimura's failure to dispose of the Vladivostok squadron, and the expert of the London *Standard* warns Japan of the serious consequences should the Port Arthur fleet ever effect a junction with the Russian ships in the sea of Japan.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

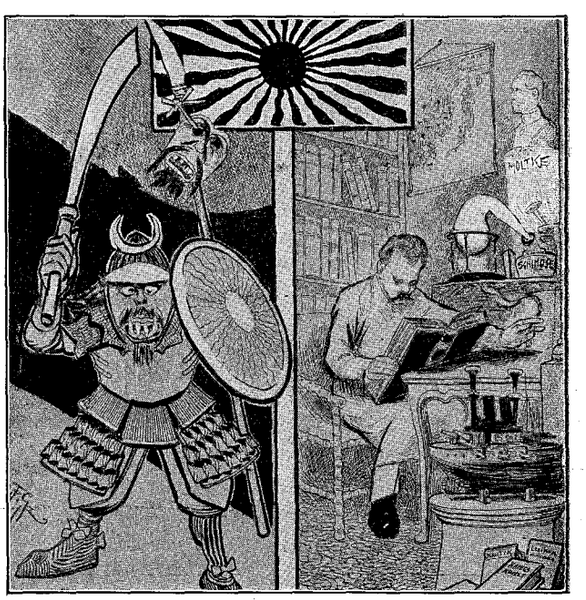
EFFECT OF THE RAINY SEASON ON THE WAR.

UNTIL the end of next month all the land operations of the Russo-Japanese war will be materially influenced by the rainy season, say German experts. The *Militär Wochenblatt* (Berlin) and the *Militärzeitschrift* (Vienna) incline to the opinion that the rains will help rather than hinder General Kuropatkin's strategy, as he is still, on the whole, clinging to the defensive. The Japanese may be compelled to halt their forward movement, the militarist organ of Austria, the *Reichswehr* (Vienna), argues:

"These rains, which do not, of course, set in with absolute punc-



RUSSIA'S REAL YELLOW PERIL.
Her soldiers, sailors, and ports will be bottled.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).



JAPAN.
In Russian eyes— In reality.
—*Der Floh* (Vienna).

SATIRICAL STRATEGY.

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tuality, gradually increase in violence, and attain their maximum usually toward the end of July. They render the roads trackless, the paths indistinguishable, and the soil on either side of the roadway impassable. To what extent the rainy season has now set in it seems impossible to determine. . . . . .

"In the face of these facts, the question arises whether the Japanese will select this unfavorable season of the year to press forward with the risk that their movement may yet be brought to a halt by the effect of the rain, and that, too, at a time when their position, tactically and strategically, may be very disadvantageous. The offensive of the Japanese takes them over the wide face of mountain ranges, which in their higher reaches are crossed by few paths and afford no facilities for forage. The passage of such mountain heights is a very difficult thing in itself, and in the rainy season would involve the peril of having the communications of the army in the rear broken by floods and the like. Moreover, throughout the summer season in this portion of the theater of war, largely because of the great heat of the day and the coolness of the night, there is the liability to all sorts of epidemics, especially from lack of any supply of good drinking-water."

GENERAL KODAMA.

"The brain of the Japanese army," until recently chief of the general staff in Tokyo and now understood to be chief of staff at the front.

In all this the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) is inclined to concur, but it thinks the Japanese may be less impeded in many respects than the Russians·

"Because of their train organization the Japanese will not suffer so much from the effects of the rainy season as will the Russians. The Japanese train is composed of coolies as pack-carriers, and of cars drawn by three coolies each, all adapted to making progress along the worst roads, even when flooded by rains. Less adapted for this purpose are the Russian train equipments, hitched to horses or mules, in view of local Manchurian conditions, for it will be easy to get stuck in the bottomless roads. As in retreat the train is at the head of the column, the march of a whole army might be impeded. To be sure, in the transport rearward of their baggage and partly of their troops the Russians can make use of the railway running to the north, so far as that method of transport is available, and so long as the Japanese and their friends, the Chunchuses, do not wreck the line." —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IF PORT ARTHUR HOLDS OUT.

RUSSIAN ideas of Port Arthur's impregnable character are fantastic, in the light of much London press comment. English papers, in fact, almost imply that the Japanese are kept out of the citadel by their own self-restraint. The London *News* handed the place over to General Oku weeks ago. Even the Paris *Gaulois*, profoundly convinced that Kuropatkin is one of the few great captains since Napoleon, meditates surrender. St. Petersburg must contrive to send relief within a brief period or Port Arthur must fall, it solemnly admits. "Every besieged place is a captured place," we read. "It is merely an affair of time unless relief be sent." Relief from the land side is "very doubtful," because Kuropatkin has no troops to spare. "As for relief by sea, that can come only from Europe, and it is to be hoped that it will have time to arrive, thanks to the energy of the garrison." But the black cloud has a silver streak, for the Japanese will not try to capture the place by assault. "It is too formidable, too well equipped with rapid-fire batteries. Not a single regiment would reach the walls." Yielding to none in its admiration of Russian military capacity, the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) is far more hopeful. It assumes that Port Arthur can hold out "the indispensable minimum of time for the Manchurian army to go to its relief without risking anything," and adds:

MARQUIS YAMAGATA.

This hero of Japan's last war with China had been appointed to command all the armies on the mainland, but that appointment seems to have been cancelled, and he is now chief of the general staff in Tokyo.

"Whatever hopes the Japanese may base upon a sudden attack, we have a right to expect that they will find some one on hand to deal with them. The splendid and intelligent defense of the advanced position of Kinchau, which seems to have cooled their spirit of enterprise somewhat, is an excellent augury. After the first line of defense the Japanese will have to capture a second, and a glance at the map leads to the inference that they will next have to rush a third before giving the signal for an onslaught upon the citadel itself, which, in any event, promises to be terribly sanguinary."

But there can be no relief for Port Arthur from the land side, says the London *Speaker*, whose military expert has followed the war with great care and accuracy. And if Port Arthur can hold out, adds the English weekly, the following consequences will result:

"1. A large *and increasing* proportion of Japanese troops will be immobilized by the fortress: increasing, because a siege has to be fed copiously with new men during the whole of its progress.

"2. With every passing week the Japanese prestige will suffer: the moral value of their forces will fall.

"3. There can be no active union between the two sections of the Japanese army (that on the mainland and that on the peninsula).

"4. The Russian forces in the midland plain, which are increasing every week by at least 15,000 men, and probably by over 20,000, will be able to take the offensive.

"5. The Japanese fleet at sea, its *personnel*, and its artillery, will become more and more worn by service.

"6. The Russian naval force will sail from Europe, and within two months of its sailing the communications of the Japanese, which are wholly sea, will be hazardous in the extreme.

"In the light of these considerations it is obvious that at Port Arthur lies the center of the whole campaign."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PREMIER COMBES FACES HIS GREATEST CRISIS.

CHARTREUSE, the vinous stimulant deriving its name from the monks who exploit it, yields a larger revenue than any beer or spirit produced by a Roman Catholic religious order. In vouching for the accuracy of this assertion, the anticlerical *Action* (Paris) declares that the yearly profits of the Carthusians sometimes exceed a million dollars. To the financial consideration, at any rate, says the *Petit Dauphinois* (Grenoble), is due the Chartreuse scandal, now exciting France, for a jealous syndicate of distillers, it is alleged, forced the ministry at Paris to refuse "authori-

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zation" to the ecclesiastical liquor dealers and expelled them from the land. Had the Chartreuse clergy been willing to bribe certain officials, they could, we are told by the same paper, have remained in their great monastery. All these details, as well as others, and the connection of Premier Combes with them, have been made the subject of investigation by a commission. A bribe of $200,000 figures in one story, and of twice that amount in another. The *Action* says it was the monks who tried to bribe Premier Combes, but the *Gaulois* (Paris), clerical, declares that a ministerial "group" attempted to levy blackmail upon the monastic distillery. The premier's son figures obscurely throughout.

"What was the attempt at corruption?" asks the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). "What was the 'higher influence' which suspended the course of justice?" "The forces of reaction are causing this Chartreuse scandal," asserts the anticlerical *Lanterne* (Paris). "There remains the great riddle of the 'higher interest' which closed the mouths of so many persons in high places," remarks the *Aurore* (Paris), radically anticlerical. The revelation of the name of a capitalist once mentioned in connection with the old Panama affair inspires skepticism. He is named only to mask the 'higher interest' suppressing the truth, thinks the daily just named. "Find out the real scandal," urges *Gil Blas* (Paris), which suspects some mystification. The *Temps* (Paris) wonders if both the monks and the ministers may not be equally the victims of some political blackmailers. The *Humanité* (Paris), the new Socialist organ, seems convinced of the innocence of Premier Combes. In any event, according to the anticlerical organs, the retirement of the premier, if necessitated through any guilty complicity of his son, would not affect the present policy of the Government. Combes would be succeeded by a new agent of the dominant anticlerical combination, which, according to the *Petite République* (Paris), is carrying out a "policy of lay rule" to which France is devoted.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

COUNT ALEXIS PAVLOVEFF IGNATIEFF.

Appointed to succeed Bobrikoff as governor-general of Finland, but declined, it is said.

MORE RUSSIFICATION FOR FINLAND.

THE assassination of Governor-General Bobrikoff at Helsingfors proves to the satisfaction of the St. Petersburg press that the process of Russification has not been sufficiently vigorous in Finland. "The occurrence," remarks the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), "demonstrates the abnormal state of things now prevailing in Finland. That state of affairs is the consequence of Russia's mistaken kindness." The policy of the late governor-general, adds this exponent of official opinion, was not his own. "It was the policy of Russia. If the purpose of the miscreant was to modify the political action of St. Petersburg with reference to Finland, it should be said once for all that Russia's political action there is not to be changed. The system introduced into Finland will remain what it has been." Every other organ in touch with Russian bureaucracy asserts practically the same. The successor of Bobrikoff, whether the reactionary Von Wahl, governor of Vilna, or another, will be selected for his capacity to adapt himself to the views of M. von Plehve, Minister of the Interior, who sanctioned all Bobrikoff's measures.

Such intimations give the Austrian press further occasion for those criticisms of Russia which are thought so significant. "Should the Czar fail to realize, after the patriotic deed of the noble Finn," says the *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Vienna), "that holy Russia is traveling the wrong road, a succession of disasters on the field of battle may yet impress the fact upon him." "A victim to the patriotic indignation of a people," declares the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), referring to Bobrikoff. "It is not murder," thinks the Socialist *Arbeiter Zeitung*; "it is but the taking off of the executioner of an entire people." The contrast between the outspoken character of these comments and the reserve of the more or less official Paris press is somewhat marked. In England the leading newspapers are inclined to look askance at assassination even under strong political provocation. "A terrible crime," says the London *Times*, which at the same time professes anxiety at the prospect of more Russification for Finland:

"How profound is the change which has been wrought may be measured by a single fact, which is vividly called to mind by the great struggle in which the Russian Empire is engaged. When that empire had to confront the united forces of England, France, and Piedmont in the Crimea, to whom was the care of St. Petersburg entrusted? It was his loyal Finnish regiments whom Nicholas I.—no lover of constitutional liberties—chose for this duty, and faithfully and willingly did they perform their trust. Dare the Czar Nicholas II. employ them for such a purpose? Dare he appeal to the loyalty of the subjects whose chartered liberties he has sent General Bobrikoff to trample under foot, and against whose traditions, whose language, and whose laws he has conspired with M. de Plehve and all the forces of reaction?"

"Englishmen may at least be permitted to appeal to the Czar to be merciful to the Finnish people," thinks the London *News*, which has no tears to shed over a corpse of Bobrikoff's kidney, while to the Manchester *Guardian* "the interesting fact is the fact of an imperial tyranny and its total failure to achieve its own object—the consolidation of empire."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EDWARD VII. AND THE WORLD-POLITICS OF WILLIAM II.

IN the three years which have elapsed since he began to reign, Edward VII. has deftly reduced William II. to a position of subordination in world-politics and established his own supremacy as the grandmaster of diplomacy, says an anonymous writer in the *Revue de Paris*. The unknown Frenchman who thus argues is vouched for by the London *Standard* as "a personage thoroughly posted in foreign affairs and well known in the French political world." The first few paragraphs of the article in the *Revue de Paris* remind us that when the King of England began his reign he seemed to play second fiddle to the German Emperor. "On departing from the ceremony at Windsor, an ambassador was heard to declare that amid the princely gathering William II. alone had the air of being at home. One would have sworn that he was the heir to the throne." What an immense change has taken place in the mean time:

"In the conflict of peoples and of races at which we now assist over there [in the Far East] and which so rightly concerns the whole civilized world, all eyes are turned to Edward VII. as to one of the most important factors in this heartrending problem. His mind is scrutinized, and it is sought to penetrate his intentions, for they are divined to be possibly final, and this still better shows us the rank held by the personality of this king. Without spectacularity, without ostentation, after a reign of three years, this figure has gradually imposed itself upon the attention of all. We have become aware that insensibly, almost without the knowledge of his own country, he has come to play in Europe a preponderating part. To-day he is regarded not only as the first and most accomplished diplomatist of his country, as a great constitutional sovereign, respected by his people, deferred to by his ministers;

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but by the side and at the expense of the German Emperor he has won a place in the political world. We should look in vain now for the disparity and the contrast which so profoundly impressed every beholder at Queen Victoria's obsequies."

The French observer seems indeed to find satisfaction in the triumph of the uncle over the nephew, for the point is brought out once more by way of comparison:

"Edward VII. abuses neither pen nor language. He does not yield to the temptation of uttering oracles. He constructs no sermons, no courses in history, no theological definitions. He has never spoken of Hamurabi nor of Baruch. He says what is necessary, and he says it with moderation. His realistic sense would prevent him from recalling the Hohenstauffens to the memory of our epoch. If he had thought it necessary to mention Waterloo, he would have refrained from ascribing the whole credit of the victory to the heroic resistance of Wellington. His tact permits him to venture upon historical allusions without giving offense. Speaking once to the Portuguese, it pleased him to refer to an ancient brotherhood in arms. 'From the Peña palace I saw once again the famous lines of Torres Vedras where our armies found themselves side by side as allies in the defense of your native soil.' But he remembers that he will soon be in France, and he hastens to add: 'Happily, that state of things has passed, and the two nations have the good fortune to sustain the friendliest relations with their former foes.' In all circumstances he shows the same tactful spirit. He was once handling some Indian weapons when M. Cambon, to whom he had granted an audience, was announced. 'Quick! take these away!' he cried. 'I can not receive the French ambassador with all this warlike paraphernalia about me.'

"Edward VII. divines the susceptibilities of other nations, for he possesses a quality very rare in an Englishman: he has a knowledge, a practical acquaintance, an understanding, of other nations. He does not interpret everything instinctively, as do the majority of his countrymen, in accordance with his insular conceptions. This gift is precious at a time when England begins at last to perceive that most of her recent vexations must be attributed to her self-esteem, so disdainful of everything foreign. To-day we see in all England praiseworthy efforts to get rid of the insularity that is responsible for so much prejudice and routine. It is well known that at Magersfontein the English battalions allowed themselves to be decimated because the staff would not admit that the disposition of infantry for attack had been modified since Waterloo. So the English deem it an additional merit in their king that he has taken the trouble, which they will not take, of learning to understand Europe.

"Hence it is not Edward VII. who would deserve the reproach formerly addressed by Metternich to English statesmen, whose worst defect, he said, was 'to be ignorant of all that is not English.' In his many journeys the King has been at pains to comprehend the spirit and the tendencies of the countries which he has studied by mingling in their life. In the midst of foreign courts, where he makes frequent stays, he has been enabled to study problems affecting international relations, which form the current course of conversation. No statesman anywhere can pretend to be more widely and more accurately informed than himself. No statesman can place at the service of national and international interests a wider range of personal acquaintanceship. It is not simply of his relatives, of his princely friendships, that he can make an appropriate use. In every capital his discrimination has put him into contact with notable men of the most varied shade of political opinion. For all these reasons, no one seems more expert in diplomacy."

WILLIAM II. AS ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET.
Once he obscured his uncle, says a writer in the *Revue de Paris*, but his uncle now eclipses him.

The question that now suggests itself, according to our authority, is whether or not the King has a definite policy of his own:

"One can boldly answer Yes, in matters affecting foreign politics. The King knows that in a parliamentary monarchy he can not be at the same time general, admiral, financier, economist, and diplomat. Upon the world's stage, which he does not pretend to hold all to himself, he does not have any ambition to play the part of the Fregoli sovereigns, who every day in a new costume evolve a new idea, as if to produce upon dazzled eyes the effect of a cinematograph. To direct and to control the foreign policy of his country seems to him a sufficient occupation.

"Does he obey a guiding idea? Yes, in the English sense of the term—that is to say, without any of those theoretical and abstract conceptions of our scholastic formulas which terminate in a system. It should be noted that one of the things most alien to British habits is that which we call a plan. It is enough to glance at the monuments and the public places. Nowhere do we find the outcome of a general conception. Time has done its work. According to the needs or the necessities of the moment we see additions, modifications, levelings, removals. This means the absence of a comprehensive whole. In France, to change means first and foremost to destroy. Then come years of discussion as to detail, and no one ventures to attempt the execution of anything until the slightest features have been determined on paper. In the English mind we discover none of those methodical pigeon-holes, those impeccable classifications, into which we sort over our routine habits of action. England never proceeds to reorganization from top to bottom. Hence, in essentials as in outline, she produces few great works of proportion and harmony. But she likewise never consents to living indefinitely amid demolition and construction. We must not, therefore, ask of Edward VII. the profound calculations of matured policy after the pattern of a Bismarck. Able and farseeing as it may be, the King's policy retains the English character. One might say that it is good opportunism. This system, which is none at all, has least inconvenience in England. That country, because of its geographical position, has complete tranquillity in which to observe foreign events and to take advantage of them. Her resources are always available. She can employ them in one way or in another, calmly awaiting the favorable moment. If one clings to the worn comparison which likens the foreign policy of Great Britain to the manipulations of a banking house, it might be said that in the hands of King Edward English capital runs the minimum of risks.

"He will avoid hazardous speculations and will be content to find for his immense fortune the good investments of a father of a family. Here, again, his past, which has inspired so much fear, has served him well. His intimacy with great bankers has given him comprehensiveness of view and a practical sense of things. He will know how to utilize with precision the enormous resources of which he disposes."

It was Edward VII.'s tact which extricated Great Britain from the international difficulties of the Boer war, thinks this Frenchman, and it was the King who brought about the Anglo-French accord. He succeeded brilliantly in his series of visits to foreign capitals, and he now holds the threads of the European situation in his hands, completely ousting the German Emperor from a position of supremacy. Germany, in fact, was outwitted by Edward

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VII. in Portugal, for William II. had designs upon the Portuguese colonies and those have come to nothing. It is in his future dealings with the German Emperor that Edward VII. will have need of all his tact and all his diplomacy. Then we are given a final glimpse of the attitude of Edward VII. in all that relates to the war in the Far East:

"The moderating influence of Edward VII. has again been discerned in the conflict at which we all look on in the Far East. We may rest assured that never did England think that her alliance with Japan would serve the purpose of the latter. We may, in fact, recall the unfortunate expression of Lord Cranborne [now Lord Salisbury] when replying to a question regarding the pact with Japan: 'The British Government does not solicit alliances. It grants them.' The view of the former permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs reveals the secret thought with which this pact and its obligations are regarded. Let us exaggerate nothing. Let us refrain from asking Edward VII. not to be an Englishman. Evidently, like all his fellow citizens, he is uneasy at the progress of Russia in Asia, and perhaps he is not sorry to see her halted for a considerable time. . . . In any event, we can now see how chimerical were the fears of a peaceful or warlike intervention on the part of Great Britain. The prudent wisdom of the King was a sure guarantee to ourselves. We have had evidence of his sentiments in the recent selection, as ambassador in St. Petersburg, of Sir Charles Hardinge, he whom the King selected to come with him to Paris. We may rest assured that Edward VII., through the medium of this ambassador selected by himself, wishes to allay the resentment of the Russian Government at the support supposed to be given by Great Britain to Japan and which must now be disavowed. If the idea of intervention exists in his mind, he entertains it evidently only in accord with ourselves when the opportune moment comes to terminate a struggle which he has always dreaded and of which his enlightened countrymen are now beginning to estimate the consequences."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AUSTRALIA'S LABOR MINISTRY IN PERIL.

JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, the labor leader who became Prime Minister of Australia last April, is assured by nearly all Liberal, Conservative, and free-trade organs in the Commonwealth that, officially speaking, he will die young. These discouraging forecasts derive such plausibility as they possess from a coalition which the Melbourne *Argus* exultantly heralds between Former Prime Minister Alfred Deakin, whom Mr. Watson superseded, and Mr. G. H. Reid, the great free-trader of the antipodes. The labor ministry would have been voted to oblivion ere now, the Melbourne *Age* believes, but for "certain differences" between the parties to the projected coalition. The radical and sarcastic Sydney *Bulletin* thinks these differences would end at once if Mr. Reid and Mr. Deakin could be prime minister simultaneously, for each, it avers, wishes to head the projected coalition.

Mr. Watson's consciousness of being at the mercy of any hostile combination makes him proceed warily in behalf of labor, according to Australian dailies. They all ascribe to him a matured plan for the concealment of the full force and effulgence of his Socialistic policy, in order, later on, to flash it forth upon Australians with a more dazzling effect. "If it comes to the nationalization of industries," says Prime Minister Watson, according to the Hobart *Mercury*, "care will be taken to deal with the whole question on a commercial basis before we embark on the undertaking." To which he adds, as quoted in the labor organs, that "the cooperative commonwealth is alone worthy of this age of science and invention, and Socialism will transform the world." For the present, it appears from the Sydney *Bulletin*, the prime minister demands no more than a "white Australia," compulsory arbitration, old-age pensions, government ownership of monopolies, a navigation law enforcing the "Australian wage rate," and the application of labor-union principles to state railroads. "The new attitude of the Labor party, as defined by Mr. Watson," says the Sydney *Telegraph*, "will be viewed by the intelligent democracy of the Commonwealth with a feeling somewhat akin to stupefaction." The Melbourne *Argus* comforts itself with the reflection that "the constitution will prevent any wild flights into the realm of radical experiment," while the Melbourne *Life* comments:

"The evil system of 'groups,' which worked such long-enduring mischief in French politics, is, for the moment, reproduced in the Australian Parliament; and one of the groups—the Labor party—is of a very insoluble quality. It does not represent a political school fighting for an ideal; it is the organization of a class which aims to rule the state and to use parliamentary machinery for class ends. Its discipline is that of a Roman legion. Every member of the Labor party is a man who has signed a written pledge and surrendered his personal liberty. He can exercise a free judgment and vote as an individual only at the price of surrendering his seat. Now, His Majesty's Government and His Majesty's opposition have what may be called shifting boundaries; they differ violently, but they can, on occasion, lay aside their differences. But the Labor party represents what may be called 'contract' politics. It makes no concessions. It scorns the characteristic British habit of compromise."

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF IRELAND'S REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT.

TO the intense indignation of the Dublin *Freeman*, Prime Minister Balfour has promised to see what can be done to reduce the number of Irish members of Parliament. This is a step which should be taken without delay, thinks the London *Spectator*, which has repeatedly furnished statistics to sustain its contention that Ireland sends many more members to the House of Commons than her population entitles her to. At the same time the London weekly complains that Mr. Balfour's promise is very indefinite. This fact is explained by the London *Saturday Review* upon the hypothesis that the Prime Minister means to evade the subject indefinitely. The London *Times* does not share that view, and states the merits of the case in these terms:

"It was pointed out in *The Times*, after the result of the last census was known, that when Ireland, at the time of the union, got 100 members to represent her at Westminster she had nearly one-third of the population of the United Kingdom, and undertook, tho she never paid, a contribution of two-seventeenths of the total imperial charges. In 1901 her population was only a little more than one-tenth of that of the whole United Kingdom, and her net imperial contribution was something less than one-fortieth of the whole. Statisticians estimate that there has been a further decline since then in her relative importance in regard to population—due rather to the increase in England and Scotland than to the decrease, which has lately been to some extent checked, among the Irish themselves. The amount of her imperial contribution has diminished in a greater proportion, and will diminish still further with the increase of imperial expenditure and of the pecuniary concessions to Ireland in connection with agrarian legislation and with the further endeavors to promote the material prosperity of the country. Yet the Irish members are still 103 out of 670. They are proportionately stronger than they were a hundred years ago. Their privileged position is especially striking—even if we leave out of consideration altogether the question of contributory capacity—when we compare the parliamentary representation of Scotland with that of Ireland. To the House of Commons Scotland, with a population estimated to exceed at the present time by many thousands the population of Ireland, sends 72 members to Westminster, against 103 sent by Ireland. Applying a simple numerical test to the whole of the United Kingdom, Scotland has just her fair share of representation, while Ireland has more than thirty members too many. It is impossible to defend the illegitimate preponderance of power thus secured for the Irish vote, a factor in politics which Mr. Redmond has openly announced will be used, whether in dealing with the fiscal question or any other, entirely with a view to extorting from one party or another the concession of separatist principles and a substantial advance in the direction of home rule. We can not understand how any politicians, whether Liberals or Unionists, can be content to acquiesce in leaving in the hands of the Irish Nationalists a weapon which we are fairly warned is to be used for such a purpose."

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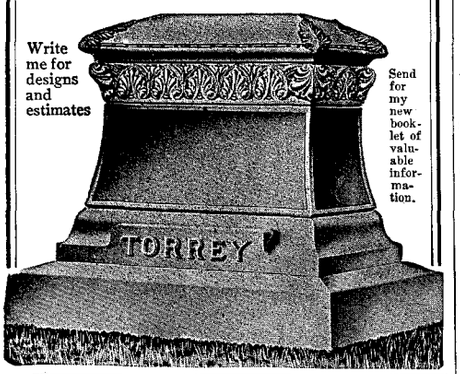

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THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Diary of a Musician."—Edited by Dolores M. Bacon. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.50 net.)

"America, Asia and the Pacific."—Wolf von Shierbrand. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.50 net.)

"A History of the Red Cross."—Clara Barton. (D. Appleton & Co., $1 net.)

"The Crisis."—Winston Churchill. (Paper edition, $0.25. The Macmillan Company.)

"That Sandhiller." — Malvina Sarah Waring. (Neale Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"As a Chinaman Saw Us." (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25 net.)

"The Mother of Pauline."—L. Parry Truscott. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Ancient History."—Philip Van Ness Myers. Revised edition. (Ginn & Co.)

"New England in Letters."—Rufus Rockwell Wilson. (A. Wessells & Co., $1.50 net.)

"The Cambridge Modern History." — Planned by the late Lord Acton. Vol. VIII.: "The French Revolution." (The Macmillan Company, $4 net.)

"The Pride of Jennico." — Agnes and Egerton Castle. (Paper edition, $0.25. The Macmillan Company.)

"Rand, McNally Economizer." — A guide to the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904. (Paper. Rand, McNally.)

"Constitutional History of the United States."—Nelson Case. (Jennings & Pye, $1.50.)

"The Cost of Something for Nothing." —John P. Altgeld. (Hammermark Publishing Company.)

"A Forest Drama."—Louis Pendleton. (Henry T. Coates & Co.)

"Sea Stories for Wonder Eyes."—Mrs. A. S. Hardy. (Ginn & Co.)

"Early Western Travels, 1748-1846.—Reuben Gold Thwaites. Vol. IV.: "Cumings's Tour."—(Arthur H. Clark Company.)

CURRENT POETRY.

To an Obstructionist.

By HERBERT MÜLLER HOPKINS.

This would I say to you, dull brow of wo,
Mourning our country's loss of noble aim,
Framing a lengthy bill of surly blame
Against the stouter men who face the foe:
Not such as you, in that loved long ago,
Rose in the might of their majestic scorn,
And full of faith in us, as yet unborn,
Won us the country that you cherish so:
But such as you sat at the chimney-side,
Cursing the folly of their fellow men,
Praising the "good old times," while others died
That Liberty entombed might rise again,
And now their sons, with that same flag unfurl'd
March down the widening highways of the world!

From The Reader.

Nathan Hale.

By the Late EDGAR FAWCETT.

Washington wanted a man to serve
His country. Not in the martial way;
Not in the flurry and dash of fray,
But coolly and with metallic nerve,
Sapient shrewdness, lightning eye;
A spy, if you will, yet no common spy.

He found one Knowlton, of Congress' Own,
Stood with him there on Harlem plain,
While Howe and Clinton, adroit as guiles,
Thronged the green flatland monotone
Long Island spreads between stream and plain,
With bloodthirsty British, miles and miles.

Said Knowlton, Colonel of Congress' Own,
"Your Excellency, I know a man
Fit for the perilous task you plan,
A captain in my stanch Yankee clan,
Still young, yet a patriot to the bone."

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So, Nathan Hale, being chosen, went
By night through the foemen's drowsy ranks;
He thought of his home, where the deep-grassed banks
Of Connecticut lean to her sparkling flow.
He thought of the girl he longed to wed;
He thought of his mother, worn and bent
With years; of his youth's ambitious glow;
He thought of these, and with shuddering dread
For a weak brief minute bowed his head.
But he did not falter; he pressed right on;
His pluck had the old stern martyr ring;
He would do this covert and vulpine thing
For his bleeding land, as her loyal son.

A fox for cunning, a snake for stealth,
Rich were the knowledge he gained and stored,
Had fate but willed him to bear its wealth
Back to the Washington he adored.
Yet, no; with his triumph nearly scored,
With the sands of Long Island almost flung
Off his venturous feet, with the hope of bright
Rehabilitation in manful fight,
A passionate truth-lover, noble, young,
Scholarly, fresh from his books at Yale,
They caught him and killed him, Nathan Hale!

His was the felon's odious doom:
For they bound him and hanged him by the neck
In the early chill of an Autumn dawn,
On a tree of the Rutgers Orchard lawn,
Gathering round him with brutish gloom
While his brave soul fled . . . But they could not check
From his lips, ere the vile noose made them still,
Their beautiful, dauntless, defiant speech
That through echoing centuries will reach
The unborn heart it must pierce and thrill!

"I only regret," said Nathan Hale,
"That I have but one life to lose, like this,
In my country's cause."
How the bullet's hiss,
The neighing stallion, the sword's wild flail,
The cannon's thunder, the bugle's blare,
The glory and pageant, the pomp and glare
Of battle, are all turned cheap and tame
Beside this grand boy, who, in freedom's name,
With spirit untarnished, ideal so high,
For the sake of his country's pride and fame,
Did not shrink like a dog to die.

—*From The Reader.*

PERSONALS.

The Real Thing.— Miss Ethel Barrymore tells the following story of Sir Henry Irving, in whose support she appeared when he produced the play "Peter the Great." The incident is retold in *Lippincott's Magazine* (June):

It appears that at a rehearsal of the play in question at the Lyceum Theater, in London, a wonderful climax had been reached, which was to be heightened by the effective use of the usual thunder and lightning. The stage-carpenter was given the order. The words were spoken, and instantly a noise which resembled a succession of pistol-shots was heard off the wings. "What on earth are you doing, men?" shouted Sir Henry, rushing behind the scenes. "Do you call that thunder? It's not a bit like it."

"Awfully sorry, sir," responded the carpenter; "but the fact is, sir, I couldn't hear you because of the storm. That was real thunder, sir!"

Catching Both Sides.—William Redmond, M.P., once arose to speak in the House of Commons, according to the Boston *Evening Record*, and there came a question, hurled at him from the right side of the house:

"Will you vote for this bill if it comes up?"

Mr. Redmond looked from one side of the house to the other and slowly answered:

"I will—"

Immediately the right side of the house burst into a storm of applause. But Mr. Redmond continued, as soon as he could be heard:

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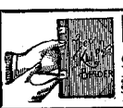

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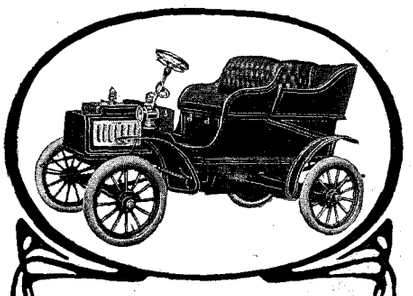

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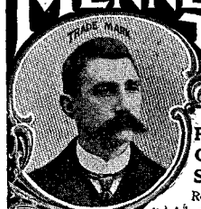

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Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

June 27.—General Kuroki's army is reported to be continuing its march west and northwest on Liao-Yang and Hai-Cheng. The British steamer *Allanton*, captured by the Vladivostok squadron, is condemned by a prize court, and the vessel and cargo are confiscated.

June 28.—Kuroki's army captures the passes of Fen-Shui, Mao-Tien and Ta, fighting a six hours' engagement at the first-named place, and driving back a strong Russian force to Si-Mu-Cheng, about fifteen miles east of Hai-Cheng. The Vladivostok squadron again leaves port. Brigands attack a village two miles from New-Chwang, and there are fears that they will enter the town.

June 29.—Hai-Cheng advices say that General Kuroki's advance from Sin-Yen continues; Liao-Yang despatches declare that the Japanese had retreated, and that their operations north of Port Arthur were thought to be indefinitely postponed. Three forts, forming part of Port Arthur's eastern defenses, are reported to have been captured by the Japanese on June 26 after hard fighting. One officer and twenty men are drowned by the flooding of the Russian submarine boat *Delfin* in the Neva. It is said that the Russians have been defeated east of Hai-Cheng, and that the troops at Tashi-Chiao are retreating northward.

June 30.—The Vladivostok squadron, consisting of three cruisers and nine torpedo-boats, bombards Wonsan, and then enters the harbor and sinks two vessels.

July 1.—The Japanese army is reported to have advanced to within twenty miles of Liao-Yang. The Vladivostok squadron arrives safely in that port. General Zalinsky reports that on June 26 and 27 the Japanese captured three heights east of Port Arthur.

July 2.—Kuropatkin reported under date of June 30 that Kuroki was falling back on Sin-Yen and that Oku was advancing. A junk was blown up by a contact-mine in the Liao River and twenty Chinese were killed. The Vladivostok squadron was pursued by Kamimura, but escaped.

July 3.—Togo reports that he sank a Russian battleship or cruiser and a destroyer at Port Arthur on June 27. Word from Chefoo says the Japanese occupied Kai Ping on June 23.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

June 27.—Germany sends a war-ship to Haiti.

June 28.—President Amador signs a bill which practically establishes a gold standard in Panama.

United States Ambassador Porter presents a formal note of thanks to France for aid in securing the release of Perdicaris.

June 29.—The Tibetans ask for a truce pending the arrival of officials from Lhassa to confer with the British expedition.

June 30.—Two hundred persons are killed by a tornado at Moscow.

July 1.—The budget commitee of the Chamber of Deputies votes against an appropriation for the French Embassy at the Vatican.

George Frederick Watts, painter and member of the British Royal Academy, dies in London.

July 3.—Over 700 emigrants are drowned in the sinking of the Scandinavian-American steamer *Norge*, which ran on a rock west of Hebrides on June 28.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

June 28.—General Miles practically declines to become the Prohibitionist candidate for President.

Senator Gorman issues a statement denying any part in anti-Parker coalition.

June 29.—The Prohibition national convention begins its sessions in Indianapolis.

June 30.—Dr. Silas C. Swallow, of Harrisburg, Pa., is nominated for President by the Prohibition national convention at Indianapolis.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

June 27.—Judge Charles E. Magoon is appointed general counsel of the Panama Canal commission.

Prince George of Bavaria and his brother, Prince Conrad, visit the President at the White House.

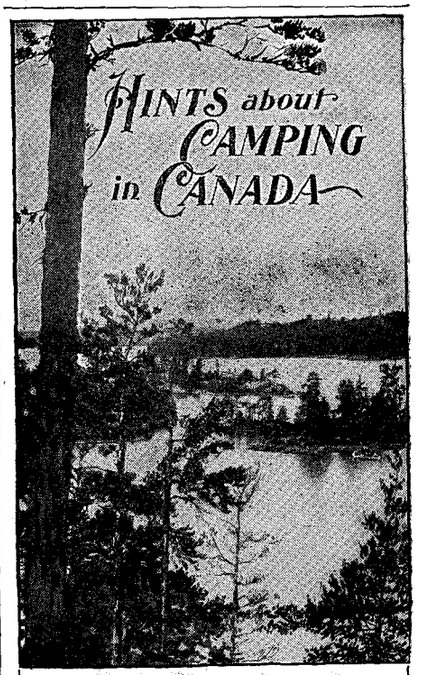
June 28.—One of the convicted St. Louis boodlers confesses to Circuit-Attorney Joseph W. Folk, giving the details of the bribery combine in the St. Louis House of Delegates; he estimates that the bribery had been going on for twenty-five years.

Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, is making an investigation into the Colorado labor troubles.

June 29.—President Roosevelt orders the immediate reinspection of all passenger-carrying steamboats in New York harbor.

June 30.—Secretary Shaw's report on the Treasury

TRAVEL



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finances for the fiscal year shows a surplus of $13,000,000, altho there is a deficit of $36,750,000.

Charles M. Schwab resigns from the United States steel trust.

July 1.—A census bulletin shows the negro population of the United States to be 9,204,531.

July 2.—President Roosevelt goes to Oyster Bay to spend his vacation.

Adolf F. Molitar, whose wife and three children were lost on the *General Slocum*, begins suit against the owners of the boat for $400,000 damages.

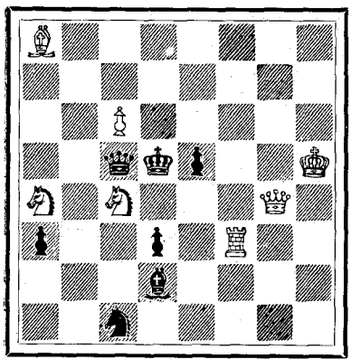
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 950.

By A. KELLAWAY.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

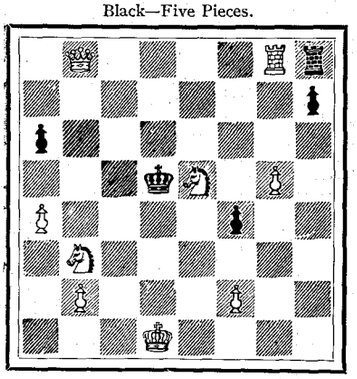
B 7; 8; 2 P 5; 2 q k p 2 K; S 1 S 3 Q 1; p 2 p 1 R 2; 3 b 4; 2 S 5.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 951.

By "COLONIAL."

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

1 Q 4 R 1; 7 p; p 7; 3 k S 1 P 1; P 4 p 2; 1 S 6; 1 P 3 P 2; 3 K 4.

White mates in three moves.

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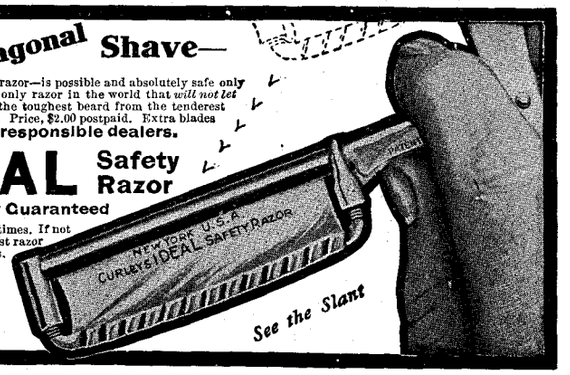

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Solution of Problems

No. 940. Key-move: Q—Kt sq.

No. 941. Key-move: B—R sq.

No. 943. Key-move: R—Q 6.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. B. E., Youngstown, N. Y.; R. O'C., San Francisco; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; B. Alten, Elyria, O.; "Arata," New York City; H. A. Smith, Dayton, O.

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940 and 943: J. B. Bell, Wilmington, Del.

942: J. B. W., West Seneca, N. Y.; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.; C. A. Fisher, West Hartford, Conn.; F. von Schilling, Hampton, Va.; H. J. Bothe, Baltimore, Md.

942 and 943: L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.

943: W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.

Comments (940): "Very fine"—G. D.; "Deserves the prize"—J. G. L.; "A pretty mate"—J. F. C.; "Very dainty and delightful"—J. H. C.; "Very fine position; key moderately difficult"—J. B. B.; "Interesting"—A. H.

942: "Ingenious, but hasn't many variations"—M. M.; "Only fair"—G. D.; "Fine work"—F. S. F.; "A tough little 2-er"—J. G. L.; "Key not easily discovered"—J. F. C.; "A little disappointing"—J. H. C.

943: "Excellent"—M. M.; "Beautifully constructed, in spite of minor duals"—G. D.; "Equal to the best"—F. S. F.; "Beautiful problem with difficult key"—J. B. B.; "I consider this the grandest 3-er published, since I started solving problems in your column."

Very many solvers missed 940 and 942. Q—K 7 will not solve 940, on account of R x Kt. One of our best solvers tried Q—B 2, stopped by P—K 8 (Q). Q—Q 3 was relied upon to solve 942. This is stopped by Kt—K 5, stopping Kt—B 4 mate, for B x Kt.

In addition to those reported, H. H., Hilo, Hawaii, got 930 and 931; W. S. Brown, Poplar Bluff, Mo., 932; W. T. St. Auburn, London, Eng., 934 and 935; W. L. M., 935.

Concerning 941, the connection of this problem was given in *The British Chess Magazine*; but this correction will not do. We have discovered the correction, which gives one of the best 3-ers we have published. Place white B on K R 7, and do not change position of black K on Q 4.

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2	Kt—K B 3	P—K B 4 (a)	27	Kt—Q 4	P—K 6
3	B—Kt 5	B—K 2 (b)	28	R x P	Kt x P
4	B x B	Q x B	29	R(K$_3$)—B 3	Kt—K 2
5	Q Kt—Q 2	Kt—K B 3	30	K—Kt sq	B x R
6	P—K 3	P—Q Kt 3	31	B x B	P—K R 4
7	B—K 2	B—Kt 2	32	R—K sq	P—R 5
8	Castles	Castles	33	Kt—K 6	Q—B 3
9	P—Q B 4	P—Q 3	34	Kt—Kt 5	P x P
10	P—Q Kt 4	Q Kt—Q 2	35	P x P	R x Kt
11	Kt—Kt 3	Kt—K 5	36	P x R	R x P
12	Q—B 2	P—K Kt 4 (c)	37	K—B 2	R—Kt 2
13	K Kt—Q 2	P—K 4	38	R—R sq ch	R—R 2
14	P—B 3	Kt x Kt	39	R x R ch	K x R
15	Q x Kt	Q R—K sq	40	Q—K 3	Kt—B sq
16	P—Q 5	Kt—B 3	41	Q—B sq	Q—Q 5 ch
17	Q R—K sq	K—R sq	42	K—Kt 2	Q—Kt 3
18	B—Q 3	B—B sq	43	Q—Kt 5 (f)	Q x P
19	B—B 2	R—K Kt sq (d)	44	P—Kt 4	Q—K 4
20	P—B 4	Kt P x P	45	P x P	Kt—K 2
21	P x P	P—K 5	46	B—Kt 4	Kt—Q 4
22	R—K 2	R—Kt 3	47	Q—B sq (g)	Q—K 5 ch
23	B—Q sq	Q R—Kt sq	48	K—Kt 3 (h)	Q—K 6 ch
24	K—R sq	Q—Kt 2	49	Q x Q	Kt x Q
25	P—Kt 3	P—Kt 4 (e)	50	K—B 3	
				Drawn.	

Notes by Mr. Barry.

(a) Better of course would be P—K 4, tho Black was prepared to play the French Defense. The text per-

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mits Black to play P—K B 4 without being subjected to the harassing attack of P—K 4, which prevails against the Dutch Defense.

(b) Best, as rarely is there a use for the Bishop in this opening, and the exchange places the Queen on K 2 behind the eventual break at K 4.

(c) Black must counter-attack or be overwhelmed on the Queen-side, and it is quite evident from what followed that it turned the position simply because it was directed against the white King.

(d) Black should have played P—B 5 even as early as move 17; by neglecting so to do, he permits the position to develop an aspect not as favorable as it seems, by virtue of White's 20th move, which prevents P—B 5.

(e) This is not a good move; tho it wins the exchange it leaves White with the preferable position, and Black is forced to return the spoil. Better would have been the slower process of P—K R 4. With little time at my disposal to weigh these two propositions, I, of course, chose what seemed a material gain.

(f) P—R 4 was of course the proper move, but both Lasker and myself were sorely pressed for time and I imagine the game suffered in consequence of it.

(g) Necessary, for Black threatens to win the white Queen by Kt—B 5 check.

(h) If B—B 3, Q—B 7 ch, followed by Kt 6 ch, etc. The position is a drawn one now.

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1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	23 R x R ch	R x R
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	24 R x R ch	B x R
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	25 B x P	Kt—R 5
4 Kt—B 3	P—Q B 4	26 B—Q 4	B—Kt 3
5 P—K 3	Kt—B 3	27 Q—K 3	Kt x P
6 B—Q 3	P—Q R 3	28 B x B	Kt—B 5
7 Castles	P x B P	29 Q—Q 4	Kt x B
8 B x P	P—Q Kt 4	30 Q—Q 8 ch	K—B 2
9 B—Kt 3	B—Kt 2	31 P—K R 4	Kt—B 5
10 Q—K 2	Q—Kt 3	32 Q—Q 3	Q—B 3
11 P—Q 5	P x P	33 Kt—Q 4	Q—Q 3
12 Kt x P	Kt x Kt	34 P—R 4	Q—R 6
13 B x Kt	B—K 2	35 Q—Q sq	Q x P
14 P—K 4	Castles	36 Q—R 5 ch	K—B sq
15 B—K B4	K R—Q sq	37 Q—B 5 ch	K—B 2
16 Q R—Q sq	Kt—Kt 5	38 Q—Q 5 ch	K—K sq
17 B x B	Q x B	39 Q—R 8 ch	K—Q 2
18 P—Q R 3	Kt—B 3	40 Q-Kt 7 ch	K—Q 3
19 R—Q 5	Kt—R 4	41 Q—B 6 ch	K—K 2
20 K R—Q sq	Kt—B 5	42 Q—B 7 ch	K—K sq
21 B—Kt 5	P—B 3	43 Q—B 8 ch	K—K B 2
22 B—K 3	Kt—Kt 3	44 Q—Q 7 ch	Resigns.

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2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	35 R—Q 3	P—R 4
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	36 P—Q B 4	K—Kt 2
4 B—R 4	Kt—B 3	37 B—B 4	R—Q sq
5 Castles	B—K 2	38 P—K R 4	K—B 2
6 R-K sq(a)	P—Q 3	39 K—Kt 2	K—K 3
7 P—B 3	B—Kt 5	40 K—B 3 (f)	P—R 5
8 P—Q 3	Castles	41 B x Kt	P x B
9 Q Kt—Q 2	Kt—Q 2	42 K—B 4	P x P
10 Kt—B sq	Kt—B 4	43 P x P	K—B 3
11 B—B 2	P—B 4	44 P—B 3	R—Q 2
12 P x P	B x P	45 R—Q 5	R—Q sq (g)
13 Kt—K 3	B—Kt 3	46 P—K Kt 4	P x P
14 P—Q 4	P—K 5	47 P x P	R—Q 2
15 P x Kt (b)	P x Kt	48 P—R 5	P x P
16 B x B	P x B	49 P x P	P—Kt 4 (h)
17 Kt—Q 5(c)	B—R 5	50 P x P	K—K 3
18 P—K Kt 3	Q—Q 2	51 R—K B 5	R—Q Kt 2
19 R—K 4(d)	B—B 3	52 P—R 6	R x P
20 Q—Kt 3	R—B 2	53 R—R 5	R—Kt sq
21 R—K B 4	Kt—R 4 (e)	54 P—R 7	R—K R sq
22 Kt x B ch	P x Kt	55 K—Kt 5	K—Q 4
23 Q—Q 5	P x P	56 K—B 6 ch	K—Q 5
24 Q x Q	R x Q	57 K—Kt 7(i)	R x P ch
25 B—K 3	K—B 2	58 K x R	P—Q 4
26 R x P	P—Kt 3	59 K—Kt 6	P—R 5
27 B—Kt 5	P—B 4	60 R—R 4 ch	K—B 6
28 R—K sq	Kt—B 5	61 R—R 3 ch (j)	K—Q 5
29 R—K 2	R—K sq	62 P—Kt 4	K—K 4
30 R x R	K x R	63 P—Kt 5	K—Q 3
31 P—Kt 3	Kt—Q 3	64 K—B 5	P—Q 5
32 R—K 3 ch	K—B 2	65 K—K 4	Resigns.
33 R—Q 3	K—K 3		

Notes by Mr. Fox.

(a) Recommended by Tarrasch and probably better than P—Q 3.

(b) If 15 Kt—Q 2; 16 Kt—Q 6, etc.

(c) Probably best.

(d) Janowski probably underrated the strength of this rejoinder. If 19 Q—R 6; 20 Q—B sq, Q x Q; 21 R x Q, B—Q sq; 22 P x P, P x P; 23 B—B 4, etc.

(e) Forced. White threatens R x B.

(f) This gives White a slight pull in the ending. B x Kt is now threatened, followed by K—B 4. If R—K sq, B x Kt, followed by R—K 3 ch, wins. If 40 R—Q Kt sq; 41 B x Kt, P x B; 42 K—B 4, P—Kt 5; 43 R—Kt 5, P x P; 44 P x P, R—Kt 5; 45 K x P, R x P; 46 P—K B 3 leads to a win.

(g) Black would now be well satisfied with a Draw.

(h) Janowski endeavors to leave two Pawns to one on the Queen's side to prevent a possibility of White securing his passed Pawn and winning on the Queen's side. The move, however, turns out badly.

(i) K—K 6 would have spared White considerable trouble.

(j) This cuts off Black's last forlorn hope for a Draw. White wins in every variation.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"Blick," Cambridge, Mass.—"Kindly give the reason for the prevalent custom of using a plural verb with a singular collective noun."

Collective nouns are followed by verbs and pronouns in the singular or in the plural according as they are regarded collectively or distributively; that is, if anything suggests the idea of the component individuals, a plural verb should be used, as in the sentence "The congregation *were* not all of the same opinion." The choice of a singular or a plural verb in cases where either form would be proper is hence often influenced by the writer's way of looking at the subject.

"Subscriber," Mobile, Ala.—"Please inform me whether or not the following sentence is grammatical: 'Jones and myself are strongly in favor of the proposition.'"

The Standard Dictionary defines the word "myself" as being used sometimes as the emphatic form of "I" or "me"; the sentence is grammatical, though not best usage. The more usual form in all sentences of this kind is "Jones and *I* are strongly," etc.: "myself" in the nominative being almost invariably used with "I" in apposition; as "*I myself* will favor the proposition."

"S. R.," Staple Rock, New Mexico.—"The use of the word 'like' for 'as' or for 'as tho' is very common, and ought to be corrected. But I have seen but one grammar that calls special attention to the error. Would you favor me with a clear explanation of the matter, and state whether the sentence 'I must do *like* was done in the House of Representatives,' attributed to Speaker Cannon, is correct?"

The use of "like" as an adverb incorrectly substituted for "as" is common, as our correspondent states, and lexicographers aim to correct it. But the word being used often in this sense, and it being the province of a dictionary to record usage, that meaning of the word is to be found in the dictionary. The Standard Dictionary says, "not she thinks *like* I do, but *as* I do; not be brave *like* him, but *as* he is. Provincially and incorrectly "like" is used also for "somewhat," "as it were," as; "He breathed heavy like." It is probable that Speaker Cannon was not correctly reported, and said: "I must do *as* was done, etc."

"C. P. B.," Woodhaven, L. I.—"Kindly show by illustrative sentences the proper use of 'who' and 'whom.'"

"Who" is a relative and interrogative pronoun used in the nominative, as "*Who* did this?"; and in the objective, as "From *whom* did you hear it?" "Who" is always used substantively and as referring to one or more persons. In number, it is uninflected, being singular or plural as required by its antecedent. In case, it has "who" for its possessive and "whom" for its objective. Thus "who," being both singular and plural, may refer to an antecedent of any number or gender.

For further elucidation of the use of this pronoun see Fernald's "Connectives of English Speech," published by Funk & Wagnalls Company.

"H. T. F.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"What is the meaning of the word 'banzai,' used in the newspaper reports of the Russo-Japanese War, and how is it pronounced?"

"Banzai" is Japanese for "ten thousand years." It is an exclamation of honor equivalent to "Long live the Emperor!" It is pronounced ban'za-ee'—both a's having the same sound as a in arm.

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